THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 48. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

A. O. Jenne was in the city Saturday.

The Eagle River Democrat has a new editor.

For fine merchant tailoring go to J. R. Johnston.

C. M. Chambers returned from La-Crosse Sunday.

John Ferdon was over from Hazelhurst Sunday visiting friends.

Look at J. R. Johnston's display of neck wear in his window.

Miss Mable Chafee returned to her studies at Appleton Saturday.

Charley Taylor, of Appleton, was in the city on business last week.

If you wish a good fitting suit equal to tailor made, go to Beers'. *

C. J. Berg, of Westby, this state, made this office a call Wednesday.

M. C. Broughton, of Marinette, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Don't fail to buy your goods at the great clearing sale of Chas. Crusoe & Co.'s.

A. Burke was called to Chippewa Falls Sunday night by the death of his father, John Burke.

Now is the time to buy that winter jacket you have wanted to buy, cheap at C. E. & Crusoe Co.'s clearing sale.

Rev. Rosander will preach at McNaughton next Monday night, from there going to mission meeting at Ironwood.

Two cases of small pox have developed at Appleton. Those afflicted are employes in the paper mills at that city.

D. B. Stevens & Son are putting in a million and a half of pine up near Four Mile creek. Joe Crowe is foreman of the camp.

Anyone having a good team of horses to trade for improved city property please call or address,
1w. JAS. G. PLEET, North Side.

There will be a meeting of St. Augustines' Guild at the residence of Mrs. Eugene Prentice, Jan. 16. A full attendance is requested.

We will make you rich if you trade with us. Money saved is better than having to earn it, so come to our clearing sale. C. E. CRUSOE & CO.

Louie Herbst, formerly in the meat business in this city, is now a member of Langley & Alderson's logging crew. He will spend the winter in the woods.

Gentlemen, cold weather is at hand, and if you want to feel comfortable and preserve your health, go to Beers' and get one of those nice over coats. *

George Lyons, who is logging the timber he bought on Ben Smith's homestead, has four hundred thousand on skids and expects to haul them in short order as soon as snow comes.

Choice family groceries, as well as canned goods, flour, butter, eggs and vegetables, can always be obtained at the lowest cost prices by calling upon M. Langdon. *

The first of the Sunday evening lectures on "Home Making and Home Breaking" at Union church last Sunday evening drew out a large congregation. Next Sunday evening the topic will be "The Mistakes of Husbands."

R. T. Germond, of this city, died at Oconto Monday, while on a visit to his son, Harry Germond. He has been a resident of Rhinelander for the past five years. His body was taken to Fond du Lac, his old home, for burial. He was 76 years of age.

Handsleds were made to go and they have got to go. The Lewis Hardware Co. are willing to let go of them at cost prices rather than keep them in stock. All styles and prices and away below former prices. *

The Priscilla Literature Circle will spend an evening with Dickens Jan. 21. Miss Oakey is the essayist and in addition a series of impersonations is in preparation. The date is postponed a week from the time set to make the evening especially attractive.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Walter Fitch, of Ashland, was in our city yesterday.

D. K. Jeffris was over to the city yesterday on business.

Teas, coffees and spices, the best in the city at Langdon's. *

Miss Hilder Kind went home to Waucedah last week.

Look at J. R. Johnston's stock of silk and linen handkerchiefs.

A bouncing boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardineer yesterday.

Fresh vegetables, lettuce, radishes etc. at R. Reed's every Saturday. 2t

A number of young men give a social dance this evening at the old Opera House.

Langdon's is the place to buy your canned goods. He keeps the finest brands in the city. *

Miss Mattie Vaughn returned to her school duties at Tomahawk Lake Monday morning.

Now is the time to get your winter supply of vegetables. You can get them at Langdon's *

Prof. C. M. Gleason returned Friday after spending the holidays with his parents at Whitewater, Wis.

Rev. Olander, of Wausau, will preach at the Swedish Lutheran church next Thursday evening.

Miss Margaret Tittemore spent Sunday in Rhinelander with her sister, Mrs. Eby. She left Monday for Chicago.

Dress goods are going pretty rapidly at the prices we are making on them in our clearing sale.
C. E. CRUSOE & CO.

D. S. Johnson left for St. Paul Monday night, where he will give testimony in the Wissler counterfeit money case which is being tried there.

All holders of full gymnasium tickets who desire to form plans for more systematic exercise are requested to meet in the gymnasium on Saturday evening Jan. 12 promptly at 7:30. Holders of boys' tickets will be given special direction and supervision each afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30.

Send in your old overcoat and winter suits and have them dyed, cleaned and repaired and made to look like new. Ladies wear also colored and cleaned. AXEL LINDGREN,
Rhinelander, Wis.

At the Mens' Meeting in the gymnasium last Sunday afternoon it was suggested that a brotherhood be formed of all interested to further the objects for which the room was opened. The topic for next Sunday is "What is This Plant For." Mr. Edward Anderson will lead. The services begins at 3:30 promptly.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have got to clear out their stock of heating stoves, regardless of cost. The stock is a large one and will give buyers bargains they have been looking for in that line. Call and see. *

Meetings were held at the Swedish Lutheran church several evenings last week. Sunday forenoon and evening, Monday and Tuesday evenings Rev. J. T. Olander, of Wausau, preached to a full house. Communion services were held Tuesday evening, when the Christmas candles were lit for the last time. The services were very impressive. Rev. Olander is a fluent, positive speaker. He departed for his home at Wausau Tuesday night.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the Gazette, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it affected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store. *

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will hold a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. J. C. Wixson Jan. 25, at which refreshments consisting of cake, sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee will be served. All are cordially invited to come. Until further notice the Union will meet at 2:30 p. m. the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Congregational church parlors. The next meeting, on the 15th inst, will be a "Mothers' Meeting," at which will be discussed the best methods of training and dressing children, also the proper foods and course of reading for them. The discussion will be led by Mrs. T. G. McLaughlin, Supt. of that department. All mothers interested are kindly requested to come.

J. W. Murrey, of Ashland, was in the city Tuesday.

D. L. Anderson, of Merrill, spent Sunday in Rhinelander.

W. B. Cotte, of Hedford, was a Rhinelander caller Tuesday.

S. S. Boun, of Grand Rapids, was at the Fuller house Tuesday.

J. R. Johnston has just received all the latest novelties in neck wear. *

S. E. Olson, of Ironwood, Mich., was at the Fuller house Monday.

R. Kallett, of Oshkosh, was in Rhinelander on business Monday.

John Woodlock, of Tomahawk, was on Rhinelander streets Monday.

For white shirts call on J. R. Johnston's. He carries the best there is. *

Fred Hanchett came over from Jeffries last night and returned today.

Mrs. Parker started Tuesday night for a few weeks' visit in New York state.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. J14tf

Francis Ulrich has the K. P. club rooms in charge in place of Lewis Morton, who resigned.

Apples! Apples! by the peck, barrel or car load. The best in the market at Langdon's. *

Aca Newell is acting as mail carrier, during the absence of the regular man, this week.

Parents, if you wish to save money, go to Beers' for your boys' and children's clothing. *

Miss Helen Brown returned to Madison Tuesday to pursue her studies at the State University.

Miss Hattie Lord returned Monday from Minneapolis where she has been visiting friends for the past three weeks.

The Misses Ashmun returned last Saturday from Waupaca and Neenah where they have been visiting for the past three weeks.

J. E. Jackson left Monday night for Milwaukee to attend the state plumbers' convention, which is being held there this week. He was appointed Seargant-at-arms of the convention Tuesday.

J. R. Binder has rented the front end of M. Marquardt's cigar store on Brown St., and will take possession next week. He will carry a line of watches, jewelry, etc.

Seth Kimball and Miss Fanny Duckworth were married by Rev. J. H. Chandler last Thursday evening at the home of Arthur Taylor. The contracting parties are both well and favorably known here. They will make Rhinelander their home. A host of friends wish them happiness.

Otto Bock was severely injured last night while at work on E. D. Brown's new building. A man working on the second floor accidently dropped a plank which struck Otto on the head in its descent, cutting a deep gash and rendering him unconscious. He was carried home, and we understand, is getting along as well as can be expected.

District Attorney Goldberg, of Waupaca county, is after some of the wealthy men of the county who have been holding out personal property from the assessor. He has begun action to recover thousands of dollars which he alleges the county has been deprived of. One queer feature in it, according to the Waupaca Post, is that the District Attorney is after fellows who opposed his election.

The Odd Fellows of this city held a public installation at their hall in the Cover block Monday night. An enjoyable time was had by all in attendance. A supper was served after the exercises. Mr. Ennis, a prominent Odd Fellow from Milwaukee, spoke on the history of Odd Fellowship and its workings and teachings. The following officers were elected:

N. G.—Wm Mackie.
V. G.—H. A. Barber.
Sec.—F. A. Williams.
Per. Sec.—E. L. Dimick.
Treas.—F. A. Hildebrand.
Warden—John Sorinson.
Con.—E. J. Peck.
R. S. of N. G.—S. Hansley.
L. S. of N. G.—Geo. Huner.
S. G.—C. Kimmell.
O. G.—J. Shafer.
R. S. S.—G. A. Horn.
L. S. S.—Wm Dunwoodie.
I. S. of V. G.—A. Fiala.
L. S. of V. G.—Geo. Olson.
Chaplain—S. G. Tuttle.

E. & W. collars at J. R. Johnston's.

Beers has the finest line of underwear in the city. *

Henry Turrish will move his family next week to Hayward for the winter.

John Shultz died of quinzy at the poor house Sunday and was buried Monday.

J. A. Zinkyraft, of Plymoth, Wis., transacted business in Rhinelander yesterday.

Young men if you want a stylish overcoat, cut in the latest design, extra long, and equal to any made to order, and for about one half tailor's price, go to W. L. Beers'. *

Morris Doyle, of this city, and Miss Mary Frowley, of Grand Rapids, Wis., were united in wedlock last Monday morning at the Catholic church. The young couple will reside permanently in Rhinelander. They have the well wishes of many friends here.

Harry Ashton is going to dispose of his stock of confectionery, and devote the space formerly occupied by it exclusively to cigars. Harry says he will carry the finest brands on the market, both foreign and domestic, and wants all lovers of the weed to remember the place.

Another change in the management of barber shops is to be chronicled. The Davenport street shop, formerly owned by Mr. Clemens, was purchased last week by Geo. Duzel who will hereafter operate it. The services of two of the best barbers in the state will be retained—F. Hammond and Geo. Feazel remaining with Mr. Duzel—and work executed at this shop is guaranteed first-class.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store. *

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union, of Rhinelander, met at the home of Mrs. Walter McLaughlin and elected the following officer for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. E. C. Vessy.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Wixson, Baptist church.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Will Gibson, Metholist church.
Third Vice-President, Mrs. Frank Divers, Congregational church.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Vessey.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Walter McLaughlin.
Treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Howe.

The following are the lines of work taken up by the Union, together with the newly elected superintendents of the departments, their assistants and committees:

Superintendent of Evangelistic department, Mrs. Lewis.
Supt. of Scientific Temperance Instructions, Mrs. Guy Hamilton.
Supt. social purity and mothers' meeting, Mrs. T. G. McLaughlin.
Supt. Loyal Temperance Legion, Mrs. Frank Divers.
Assistant Supt. of L. T. L. Mrs. Will Gibson.
Supt. lumbermens' work, Mrs. A. L. Howe.
Supt. of literature, Mrs. Thos. Penny
Supt. and committee on visiting sick and other charity work, Mrs. Hunter. Committee, Mrs. Wedge, Mrs. H. S. Ward, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. J. Washburn, Mrs. Carrie Heckhart, Mrs. Sooman, Mrs. Riley King, Mrs. Bertha Baxter. Anyone knowing of any person or family in the city requiring care, clothing or food will please report it to anyone of the above ladies and it will receive prompt attention. Supt. flower mission, Mrs. Carrie Heckhart, assistant Supt. flower mission, Miss Madge Parrish, Mrs. Washburn. Supt. parlor meetings, Miss Madge Parrish.

Opera In The Woods.

The reporter attended a rehearsal of "The Fat Boy" Friday evening, and while he admits surprise at the advance which has been made in three evenings' work, he brought away an overwhelming sense of the difficulties to be surmounted.

In the first place it is no easy matter to select a caste: The person who might make a blooming success of "Old Warile" would, the chances are, make a dismal failure of "Pickwick" and the same can be urged of any two characters, male or female, in the lot. The only way possible to arrive at a creditable caste is for those concerned to submit to a change where unfitness has been demonstrated. The musical difficulties are not insurmountable nor is it too much to expect correct costuming and accurate presentation of the scenes depicted by Dickens, but if the ladies and gentlemen make live people of the merry group assembled at Old Warile's so many years ago, each to act his or her part in the leading events of those memorable two days at Manor Farm, there will be some surprised and delighted folks in Rhinelander. The characters are as real as that of George Washington and the majority are much more familiar with them. Mr. Weller is more of an actuality to the rank and file than either Frederick or Peter, great though they are called, while Mr. Pickwick is as much alive today as any man in the world. We shall anxiously await the presentation of these Englishmen and women to the wilds of Northern Wisconsin.

Died a Terrible Death.

The following account of the death of an uncle of the Dimick boys, we copy from the Watertown, New York, Daily Standard:

One of the most appalling calamities that ever occured in this community took place last evening about 6 o'clock, by which the Hon. Jay Dimick was burned to death in the fire that destroyed his barns. Orrin Hall, the young man who lived with him and worked his farm, went to the barn to do chores, and when he opened the door the back end of the horse barn was all ablaze. He ran back and told Mr. Dimick, and together they entered to try and save the horses, five in number, but finding they could not not do it turned to save their own lives. Young Hall barely escaped suffocation, but Mr. Dimick being nearly 74 years of age, and in poor health, was overcome and lost his life. The charred remains of his body was found later, and taken from the ruins. It was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the neighbors, who began to arrive, that the house was saved from going up in smoke. The loss will probably be somewhere about $1,000. Five horses, four or five head of cattle were burned, beside all the hay, grain, wagons, carriages, harness and farming tools. It is a very great mystery how the fire originated, as none of the family had been into the barn since noon. As the day had been very stormy, a tramp may have taken lodging in the hay mow and started the fire by smoking his pipe. Some were quite sure they could see the body of another man in the part where the fire seemed to start."

A Card.

TO THE EDITOR:

DEAR SIR;

The Vindicator of last week, in the notice about the small pox in the city, makes the following statements, which are supposed to be reliable: "There have been but three cases, the Swede on the North side, Tab Pryor who died and Pryor's little boy, who had a very light form." Many with us would be pleased to learn the name of THE SWEDE on the North side, that is, if he has a name. If he has none I will subject myself to the hazard of baptising him so that he may have a name. But as yet I have not met a single Swede who had no name.

Furthermore, there evidently is more than one SWEDE on the North side and we would be pleased to know who THE SWEDE is. To my knowledge not a single person of Swedish descent within the bounds of Rhinelander, has within the past few months of last year, been subject to small pox. There has been one case of said disease on the North side but the individual afflicted with said disease never was nor is a Swede and consequently not even THE SWEDE. But he evidently hails from Europe, consequently the European and every body will know who that is. It is peculiar that the man who quite recently died with the small pox had a name, but he evidently was not supposed to be THE SWEDE, and that accounts for it. If an accident should befall the editor of the Vindicator or some one of his countrymen it would be consistent to write THE SCOTCHMAN had an accident last week and every one would know who was meant. The definate article would make it plain.

In conclusion I would state: When the editors or policemen of this city find THE SWEDE, which the Vindicator had reference to, please inform me of the discovery and I will take pains to supply THE SWEDE with a name.

Respectfully. C. A. ROSANDER.

Systematic Grading of Lumber.

About two years ago the lumbermen of the Wisconsin valley met at Wausau for the purpose of establishing if possible a uniform system of grading lumber. An organization was perfected and a committee appointed to take up the matter of grades. This committee visited the principal lumber points in the valley and examined the grades which were being shipped by the various dealers. These examinations demonstrated beyond a doubt that there was a wide difference in the grades shipped by the different firms and it became evident to the committee that much good could be accomplished if the shippers could agree on grades. As a result of this inspection the committee came to an agreement among themselves as to what the grades should be by taking an intermediate line, making them better than those made by some and poorer than those made by others. The next step was to secure an inspector to make a circuit of the several mills and instruct the yard inspector as to the grades fixed upon by the committee. The association was very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Nichols who had for several years been in the employ of the North-Wisconsin Lumber Co., of Hayward. Mr. Nichols has proven himself to be the right man for the position, as from the first he has had the confidence and respect of the yardmen and their employes, and in consequence his influence has been potent in establishing a uniformity of grades in lumber far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine believers in the movement.

The Wisconsin valley dealers were the first to thoroughly organize the uniform grade movement and since it has proven so successful here other sections have considered the idea.

A similar movement was started in the Chippewa valley some three years ago, and an inspector employed. It lasted only one season, due probably to the lack of thorough organization. Another effort was made by a meeting of the lumbermen of the Mississippi and Chippewa valleys called at Winona about one year ago, to discuss the idea of establishing uniform grading throughout their district and Mr. H. H. Foster and Mr. Nichols from the Wisconsin valley association were present by invitation. At the meeting an organization was perfected and a tour of inspection made through the yards of Winona and Minneapolis by the lumbermen in attendance. The work has since been in the hands of a committee appointed at this time. This committee called a meeting for Jan. 24 at Winona and invited the committee of the Wisconsin valley association to meet with them and in response W. E. Brown and Mr. Nichols were in attendance.

The work accomplished at this meeting was similar to that done at the first meeting of the Wisconsin valley's committee, viz: Deciding what the grades should be.

The Mississippi and Chippewa committee have already employed Mr. Warren, formerly with the Inter State Lumber Co. as chief inspector, and have given him authority to employ four assistants. These inspectors will visit the Wisconsin valley before entering upon their duties, in order to get a thorough understanding of the grades made here, they being very close to the grades agreed upon by their committee.

The prevailing idea seems to be that the Mississippi, Chippewa and Wisconsin valley ought to unite under one management and adopt the same grades for the entire territory. We certainly think it would be a good idea, as all three sections are competing for the same territory.

Bargains in Furniture.

For the next thirty days we will offer our stock of furniture at a big reduction. We do this in order to lower our stock previous to taking inventory. We won't take the space to quote prices on separate articles, but will say that we will give a discount of 15 per cent. on all staple goods, and 20 to 25 per cent. discount on higher class goods. Now is the time to buy if you need anything in our line. K. VERMAN.

Horse Sale.

M. D. Wilson, of Minneapolis, is at the Rapids House barn to-day and the balance of this week with a car load of heavy work and driving horses, which he will dispose of at private sale. He has some great bargains and parties interested should call early. *

BROTHER AND SISTER.

Why Dora Tired of Her Own Arrangement.

"Marry you! No, you goose. Do get up off your knees and not strike such sanctimonious attitudes."

And the girl burst into a peal of laughter, but suddenly checking herself said:

"There, Al, I do not mean to hurt your feelings, but you draw such long faces! I like you very well as a friend, but cannot love you. Please don't think me a flirt, for I don't mean to be, and I had no notion you cared for me. Can't we be friends?"

Here the young girl offered her hand, which Al took, and then hastily picking up his hat left the room.

"O, dear!" Dora sighed, looking out of the window after the retreating form. "Now he is angry with me. Why can't I have a friend without his falling in love with me? That is the third or fourth offer I've had within a few weeks, and all from boys that I've known ever since I was a baby. Seems to me since I returned from school every one seems possessed. If they would only treat me like a sister I should like it much better. How nice it would be to have a brother! But here comes Cousin Will. He is a dear, good soul, and the only one I take any comfort with. I'll go and see if his friend came."

In the next room, there is but one occupant, a young man who seems convulsed with laughter.

"Well," says Harry Percival, for that is his name, "she made quick work of it. Proposals made and rejected in five minutes. Wants a brother, does she? I've a good mind to apply for the vacancy. Wonder what she would say. By Jove, I'll try it. There comes Will, now."

"Hi, Harry!" said Will, bursting rather unceremoniously into the room. "All ready? Supper is, so we'll go right down. Here, Dora," he continued, as they met that young lady at the head of the stairs, "allow me to make you acquainted with my friend, Mr. Percival. Harry, my cousin, Miss Dora Andrews."

Supper is over, and Dora sitting on the piazza in the hammock, when Mr. Percival and Will appear at th door.

"You look too comfortable to be disturbed, Dora," Will says. "Nevertheless, I see some friends of yours coming down the road, bent on dragging you on some moonlight excursion or other."

"I shall play martyr with a very good grace, Will. It is a lovely evening, and nothing would suit me better than a boat ride. Of course, you and Mr. Percival will go?"

"I see I'm looked," Will laughingly answered, "for there's Perry Hunter and his sister, Frank Willis and sister, Ellis Munro and two sisters. Now, as each of those fellows is escorting another fellow's sister, I suppose the extra Miss Munro is for my benefit."

"Then I hope," says Mr. Percival, "you will allow me the pleasure of being your escort, Miss Andrews. I never had a sister. We shall be under the same roof all summer, and I assure you I will prove an exemplary brother. May I call you sister, Dora?"

"Certainly," Dora answered. But somehow the arrangement did not please her much.

"If you will excuse me for a moment I will go upstairs and get my shawl, and be ready by the time they reach the house."

The merry party enjoyed a pleasant sail, and before parting agreed to have a picnic the following week at a grove five miles distant.

Before the week had ended Dora and Harry had become better acquainted, and he had taken on himself the office of mentor as well as brother. The evening before the picnic Frank Willis called to take Dot to ride. She went upstairs to get her wrap. Coming down she met Harry Percival on the stairs.

"Where are you bound, sister mine?" he asked.

"Out to ride," she answered. "It is such an elegant evening."

"Don't you think your adjective misapplied?" he rejoined, coolly. "Elegant refers to polished or polite."

"Haven't you mistaken your vocation? Instead of a gentleman you should have been a critic."

"The two can be combined," he answered, quietly. "I don't think you ought to go to ride this evening, sister. You will be too tired to enjoy the picnic to-morrow, besides the air is damp."

"Allow me to pass, please; I am keeping Mr. Willis waiting.

"Sister, indeed," she muttered when she reached the piazza. "Anyone would think I was in leading strings. I'd go if I caught my death."

Dora did not enjoy her ride as much as she expected, and the air was damp; nevertheless she kept up such a chatter of small talk that Mr. Willis, who had long been one of her admirers, thought her one of the liveliest girls he had ever met.

"Good night," she said, when they had reached her home. "I will keep that promised seat at the table for you."

Just then Dora heard one of the upper windows shut.

Upstairs Mr. Percival was muttering to himself: "Not if I know it shall he have the seat next to her at the table."

The next morning dawned bright and clear. The picnic party was all in good spirits, the baskets well filled and everything promised well. Harry found pleasant seats for himself and Dora, and then went to help one of the ladies to carve some refractory fowl. On his return he found his place occupied by Mr. Willis.

"You won't mind sitting over there," Dora said sweetly, pointing to a vacant place opposite. "I promised this seat to Mr. Willis last night, and, of course, you don't care to sit here, as we are brother and sister, and see each other every day."

"Certainly not, sister mine," Harry answered biting his lip. Then he muttered to himself as he moved away: "Caught in my own trap, but I'll pay her off."

After dinner a party was formed to go further into the wood in search of berries. Mr. Percival asked Dora to accompany the party, and they were proceeding in a most amicable manner, notwithstanding their little scene at the dinner table. At last they reached an opening in the wood and all sat down to rest, Dora declaring she could walk no farther.

"I am so sorry," said Annie Hunter, "for I had set my heart on going to the haunted oak, as it is called. It is not very much farther."

"I will go with you," Mr. Percival volunteered.

"What will Dora say?"

"She won't care," Harry said, before Dora could reply. "We are brother and sister and understand each other perfectly. Come, Miss Hunter."

Dora was fiercely gay all the way back to the grove and devoted herself entirely to Mr. Willis.

Mr. Percival and Dora were again together alone.

"Well," Dora commenced, "we've had a splendid time. I don't remember ever enjoying myself so much at a picnic. Mr. Willis is so entertaining. I hope he and his sister will stay all summer."

"I am afraid, Sister Dora, that it will not be best for his peace of mind, unless he is merely flirting, as well as yourself. By his manner I should judge him to be in earnest. Beware, little one, how you trifle with such a heart."

"Quite a little homily," flashed Dora. "You would be quite successful as a preacher. But how long since have you constituted yourself Mr. Willis' keeper, as well as my mentor?"

"Pardon me," he said. "I do not intend to anger you. Here we are at the house. I am going to the city on business in the morning and shall not be back for a week. Let's make up, as all good brothers and sisters should."

So saying, he stooped and pressed a kiss on Dora's lips.

"How dare you?" she exclaimed, her cheeks flaming; "this farce has gone altogether too far. Don't you ever address that odious title to me again. You shall not call me sister."

And bursting into tears Dora broke away from him and gained her own room.

"I shall be glad when that odious creature is gone," she sighed. "What makes him tease me so? I suppose he thinks I am a simple little country girl. I verily believe I should hate him if he stayed much longer. Oh, dear, I wish I could hate him."

All that week Dora roamed listlessly round the house or wandered down to the river bank, with a book in her hand, but very little reading was done.

Mr. Willis called several times to take her to ride, but after accepting the invitation once she declined to go again.

In Harry Percival's office in town that gentleman does not look very busy except in the wear of shoe leather, for he is striding up and down the room, with his hands in his pockets, as if walking for a wager.

"By Jove," he mutters, "I must settle this matter soon or I shall be in a mad house. A decided 'No' will be preferable to uncertainty. I suppose she prefers that fellow Willis, but it will be better to know my answer from her own lips. I expect she hates me, but somehow I don't understand women, and perhaps she does not like me. Anyway, I'll go down this afternoon and hear my fate."

About five o'clock Mrs. Hammond was surprised by the arrival of Mr. Percival.

"I am so glad you have come back," the good lady said. "The house is so lonely. Will has gone to town to get me some groceries, but Dora is somewhere around the place. Shall I go out and call her or will you go to your room and rest?"

"No, thank you, Mrs. Hammond, I will take a little stroll; the fresh air will rest me after the city dust. I may meet Miss Andrews."

"She took her book to read, so I guess you'll find her down by the river."

Coming to the water's edge he lifted his hat a moment to let the cool breeze fan his forehead, when suddenly he saw the gleam of a white dress, and he knew he had found her. Dora was sitting under an overhanging rock, her book lying on the grass and her face buried in her hands.

"Pardon my intrusion," Harry said, laying his hand on her shoulder, "but mayn't I comfort you?"

Dora shook his hand from her shoulder and sprang to her feet with a startled look.

"Oh, Mr. Percival," she exclaimed, "you frightened me!"

"Am I then so repugnant to you that you cannot bear that I should touch you? And I love you so deeply!

"Never mind," he continued. "I will not trouble you, but I will go away, for I cannot bear to see you happy with another. Will you say good-by?" and Harry stepped toward her with his hand outstretched.

Dora looked up, and the gladness sparkling in her eyes cleared the cloud from her face.

"Don't go, Harry," she said, and he clasped her in his arms, hardly able to realize the sudden change to happiness.

"Then you do love me, Dora?"

"Yes, a little, brother mine," the saucy girl answered.

But her mouth was closed by a kiss, and Dora declares she shall surely drop the title if that is to be the penalty for using it.—Boston Globe.

The Resemblance.

Grandpa Woods—Lassie is a beyutiful dog. She reminds me so much of that dog Major 't I uset t' hev in eighteen fifty-two.

Grandma Woods—She do that fur a fact, on'y she's a collie an' tother dog was a Newfun'lan', an' she's black an' he was gray an' 'ud make two of her, an' his name wa'n't Major nuther twas Hunter.—Judge

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

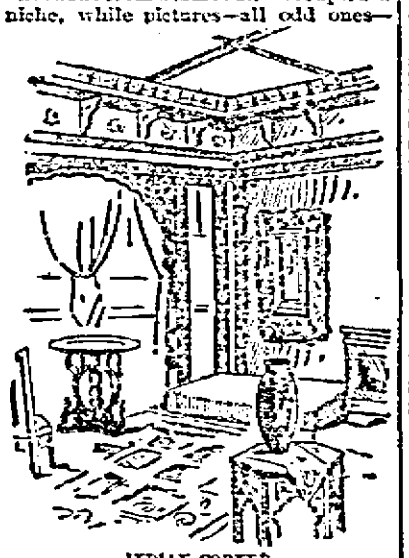
Some Pleasing Ideas Imported from the Far East—White and Gold to Give Way to More Comfortable Colors—A Charming Japanese Room, Neat as Wax—An Indian Corner.

After the deserts of white and gold which our modern drawing rooms show us, a little oasis in the shape of an oriental interior is very welcome. We, whose bodies are not encased in iron corsets or padded satin coats, feel keenly the need of a rest more yielding and solid than that afforded by the spindle-legged, dainty, fragile Louis XV. chair or sofa, pretty and dainty though they be.

A charming room is in Japanese style and quite as clean and dainty in appearance as a Louis XVI. apartment. The floors are covered with greenish white matting, the walls are of sliding panels, which are carved with stocks and chrysanthemums; hung at intervals around the room are panels of white silk embroidered in delicate colors. The furniture is composed of very roomy wicker chairs, cushions heaped on a low divan, covered with a rug, in one corner, and a long bamboo sofa. The windows are of plain glass, covered with white paper, on which are tints of greens, pinks and blues, which, as one looks steadily, resolve themselves into gay and lightly-drawn pictures of birds and flowers, and women with wonderful almond-shaped eyes, and wonderful pomegranate mouths.

A Japanese room is very charming in summer, but its rather bare beauty is not very inviting in winter. A Turkish room is very comfortable and extremely inviting as an antechamber off one's library. One arranged for a popular bachelor of New York was all done in the reds and blacks met with so often in the oriental rugs, and was a wonder of comfort and effectiveness.

The walls were painted a dull red, with a deep fringe of black and gold design on a red ground. A dado of Turkish rugs, which reached to a height of six feet, went around the entire room, giving it an air of untold warmth and comfort. One corner was partitioned off by lattice work, painted black. In this corner was a diran built to go across the corner and covered with a soft mattress and a scarlet silk shawl. On the walls hung queer old medals, miniatures of fair women set in frames of coral, tigers' teeth and old coins. A pipe rack, on which hung meerschaums, Indian clay pipes and "hookahs from Stamboul," occupied a niche, while pictures—all odd ones—



INDIAN CORNER.

were scattered about in every direction. The window had a seat cushioned in scarlet and a yard of fret-work painted black formed a perfect cozy corner. A wrought iron lamp hung from the ceiling, and a tiny coffee-stand, inlaid with pearl and holding a coffee set of egg-shell fineness, gave the last touches to this very eccentric and effective apartment.

An Indian corner makes a very handsome bit in any house, and a description of an Indian room may not come amiss. The walls and ceiling were divided into panels, each of which contained a most delicate design in Indian wood carving. A dado of rugs reached from the floor to the height of four feet. Its doors were exquisitely carved in bas-relief, and great mirrors, with tremendous elaborately-carved frames, are placed among the walls, while rare tapestries of linen decorated with blue and red figures and accompanied by odd characters in black ink, spell out to those who know Hindustani the legend of some goddess of India. An Indian corner is suggested in our picture, which, without the cost and study which the room above described involved, would be artistic and pretty.—N. Y. Advertiser.

How to Keep Silver Bright.

Silverware grows dark and tarnishes in a very short time when exposed to the air, and even when put away in a dark place. This is especially the case where coal is used in the house, as the sulphur in the coal, liberated by the heat, is sure to stain all the silverware within reach. This tarnishing can be prevented by painting the silverware with a soft brush, dipped in alcohol, in which some collodion has been dissolved. The liquid dries immediately and forms a thin, transparent and absolutely invisible coating upon the silver, which completely protects it from the atmosphere. It can be removed at any time by dipping the article in hot water.

Something Long Desired.

Women have been waiting for something which would hold their hats on in lieu of the spiking pin. This seems to have arrived in a little English invention, which is an ingenious arrangement of two curved pins that, sewed into the lock of the hat, grip the hair in a way that defies any wind to loosen.

Beyond Her.

A poor woman was talking to the district visitor about her various ailments, and how the doctor had prescribed for her "sluggish liver." "What ails me," she remarked, "is how them slugs get inside the liver."—To-Day.

TABLE FURNISHINGS.

Information Gathered in Europe for the Women of America.

There is no more fascinating study to the mind feminine than dainty trifles for the dining table.

The shops at present are full of quaint and pretty designs for all manner of things that one can use, in silver, china and glass.

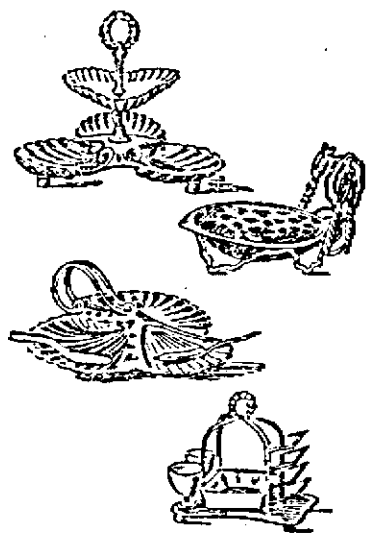
For instance, who could imagine anything more appropriate for cherries and strawberries than a silver fluted dish, with a bunch of cherries, all in silver, for a handle for the one, and a strawberry bowl fashioned like a leaf for the other?

Very attractive also is the grape stand hung with silver fruit, and for peaches and other fruit a pyramid of shell-shaped dishes.

A silver nut dish rejoices in the quite Egyptian title, "Osiris."

Louis XV. ware is still in high favor, as some of the new designs show. The vegetable dishes are rather odd in design, consisting of three partitions, drainer and hot water compartment. The entree dish and biscuit box are both very heavily chased.

One of the very newest things out is the stand. It is in silver and is designed for butter, cheese and biscuit;



PRETTY THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

cheese and biscuit form one course at every well-regulated dinner table, or course dinner. There are some ill-advised people who always want butter for their biscuit—and for these was designed this dish, which would hardly be used, however, except at the family table.

Could anything be sweeter than the silver pepper grinder with cut glass body, accompanied by a fluted mustard jug. They are simply captivating. The egg-frame toast rack and butter dish in silver cost the pretty sum of $50.—Boston Globe.

THE CARE OF GLOVES.

With Good Dressers It Amounts Almost to an Art.

As the afterwear of gloves depends much on the way they are treated from the very beginning, new gloves should be put on most carefully. Those who know say that you should never put on gloves when you are in a hurry and just going out; rather choose another time, when your hands are cool and you have ten minutes or so to devote to them. Before beginning operations dust a little powder into each glove, for this will cause them to slip on more easily. Work the fingers well on before putting in the thumb; then work that in slowly, gradually smoothing the kid on to the hand. When the glove is carefully put on, pull it well down and button the second button, and any others there are, with the exception of the first. Leave this first button until the last. If the hands are hot remove the gloves and then turn them inside out, pulling them carefully into shape and leaving them in the air for an hour or two before putting them away.

In the preparation of new gloves for wear a glove-stretcher will be found of the greatest assistance. This, however, must be used with discretion, for a glove that is too large is quite as annoying as one that is too small. It is well in buying gloves to provide yourself with a spool of mending silk or linen exactly the color of the gloves. To clean gloves is not always easy. The gloves should not be allowed to become almost black with soil before beginning the cleaning process. All light gloves—especially white ones—can be cleaned in benzine or naphtha. Wet one glove at a time, of course. Dip it into a basin containing about a cupful of the benzine, and shake it and squeeze until some of the dirt is washed out. Then lay the glove on a clean towel or piece of muslin, and with a muslin rag rub from the wrist to the finger tips. When the glove is still moist pull gently on the hand and rub again with a rag moistened in benzine, cleaning the finger tips, thumbs and palm well. Remember that if you want your gloves to look at all well you must always rub one way, from the wrist up toward the fingers. Repeat the same process with the second glove, and place the pair in the open air for an hour or more, letting them rest on a clean towel. When they are thoroughly aired, lay them away in violet or heliotrope orris, and your gloves, when you are ready to wear them, will look like new and will smell far sweeter than when they were purchased.

Not Needed There.

Mr. Quiverful—It seems to me that the smaller the family becomes, the more the expenses increase. Now, here's the gas bill, three times as much as it was this time last year.

Mrs. Quiverful—Well, my dear, you must remember that was before Maud, Marie and Daisy were married.—Brooklyn Life.

Truly a Hopeless Case.

Miss Fosdick—I think that Sue is carrying her mannishness entirely too far.

Miss Gaskett—What is she doing?

Miss Fosdick—She never asks whether or not her hat is on straight.—Town Topics.

AN EEL THAT LIKED MILK.

He Was Slippery, But Dry Ashes Finally Caught Him.

Abner Hammell is a famous fisherman of Irvington, N. J., whose fish and snake stories occasionally get into the local papers, to the amusement of the reader. The last story Abner tells is one of the most remarkable. Condensed from the lengthy narrative as it originally appeared, the story is as follows, in the old man's own language:

"Dad Applegate got a fine cow last spring—one of the best cows I ever see. For a time she gave forty quarts of milk a day and kept fat. 'Long early in the summer she kinder fell off on the morning milkin', and kept gettin' wuss and wuss as the summer run along. She seemed to be all right durin' the day, but didn't produce in the night. Dad kep' her in the little barn down by the crick, and for a while he had an idee that somebody was milkin' her durin' the night. I don't know but he 'spicioned me, for he put a lock on his barn door and then come over the next mornin' and asked me to lend him my bunch of keys, sayin' he'd lost or mislaid his. Foxy, warn't he? You see he found the cow hadn't done no better in the night, and he wanted to find out whether I had a key to fit the lock. Things went on in the same way for a month or two, and one day I suggested to him that it might be that his cow was gittin' milked regular every night by a milk snake, and that he orter watch her. I 'greed to help him, but he said he'd do it alone, and he went down that night an' set for hours on a half-bushel measure watching the cow. Then he got tired and went in the house and turned in. Nex' mornin' the cow didn't give down mor'n two quarts of milk. Dad's got patience, and he watched the better part of the nex' night and the one follorin', and then he saw a sight that s'prised him, though it warn't so s'prisin' to me after I was told about it.

"He thought the cow was actin' kinder queer, and, pulling the lantern up out of the nail keg he had it in, he flashed the light on her and saw what he thought was a big blacksnake standin' on its tail an' milkin' the cow. The light scart it an' it drops off and slips away in the dark corner. He looked high and low for it, but had to go to bed without gettin' another sight of it. Nex' night he got a shot at it with a rifle, but missed it an' it got away. He didn't find out what it was till the follerin' night, an' then he hit it fair with a Flobert bullet, and the ball glanced off the slippery eel. If it hed been a snake it would hev killed it, but it only dared the eel long enough fer dad to see what it was.

"The eel looked to weigh about three an' a half pounds, an' as dad was about to pick it up an' thinking what a good breakfast it would make, gave a twist and slid through a hole in the barn and drop't into the brook. Dad went fishin' fer that eel nex' day, and set up all night nearly watchin' fer it with an eel spear, but the eel was too cunning fer him, and nex' mornin' the cow gave fifteen quarts of milk, showin' what the eel had been in the habit of takin'. It went on that way fer weeks. If he wanted any milk in the mornin' he'd hev to set up all night with the cow, an' if he didn't set up the eel would come every time. He stop't up all the holes, an' the eel made new ones. He tried pizened milk, an' the eel wouldn't touch it. Then he knuckled under an' came to me fer advice. I jest told him to put some dry ashes under the cow an' he'd get the eel. He did it, an' the next day he found the eel layin' stiff in the barn. It had got the ashes all mixed up with the slime and couldn't crawl. He cut the eel's throat and skinned it, an' I never saw a purtier eel. It was almost pure white, where other eel's meat is ginerally blue, an' he said it was the best tastin eel he ever hed. I know'd 'bout eels an' ashes when I was a boy. There's times when eels come out onto pasture land to feed on crickets at night, an' an old German told me how to catch 'em. All he did was to make a wide strip of dry ashes twixt the pasture and the water and the eels couldn't pass it.—N. Y. Sun.

JINKS—(At the door impatiently)—"Are you all ready, dear." Mrs. Jinks—"All but putting on my bonnet." Jinks—"H'm! Well, I've time for two more cigars, any way."—Harper's Bazar.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SAFETY ON THE SEA.

It is Just as Safe as Staying on the Land.

Nearly 700,000,000 people carried on American steamers during the last fiscal year, and only 255 lives lost, of whom but ninety-six were passengers, is the prominent feature of the new annual report of Supervising Inspector General Dumont of steam vessel inspection service. This is a smaller mortality among the same number of people, we have no doubt, than if they had all stayed at home and went regularly to bed, to say nothing of traveling by rail. It proves again what we have often remarked, that travel by American steamers, under the system of inspection now enforced, is the safest that could possibly be devised. Thirty-five of the ninety-six passengers above referred to, lost their lives in one disaster, the sinking of the tugboat James D. Nicol off Sandy Hook on a Sunday in June last, and Gen. Dumont states that this disaster was due solely to the fact that the tug was being navigated by a person wholly inexperienced.

It is further stated in the report that of the nearly 11,000 boilers inspected, accidents causing the loss of life have occurred to but fifteen of them, defects in upward of 700 being detected and remedied. Also, that of 100,278 new life-preservers examined, only sixty-four were found deficient. This statement shows that as great care is taken in the inspection of equipments to prevent disaster as in the machinery employed to run them and the men to man them. In regard to the latter, no less than thirty-eight applicants for master's and pilot's licenses were rejected during the year on account of color blindness, although 1,344 passed the tests. All of which goes to show that the traveling public and the steam vessel fraternity as well have every reason to repose full confidence in the inspection system as at present managed.—Marine Journal.

THE dirt-eater of Patagonia kissed his wife fondly. "And what!" he cheerily asked, "has my little girl for supper to-night?" "I thought I'd surprise you," she exclaimed, "so I bought a nice corner lot, high and dry, and only three minutes' walk from the post office."—Detroit Tribune.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, boils, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause—impurities in the blood. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Wife—What in the world are you doing up there?

Husband—I am trying to find the big thing in the column you spoke of.

Wife—You great goose, it was in a newspaper column.

Of course you are not a goose, reader, but you will be if you do not look up the big offer of $18.00 for $2.00 in another column of this paper, and take advantage of it.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LINENE REVERSIBLE COLLARS

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents. A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 77 Kilby St., Boston.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Skater Drowned.

Laura Binzel, 15 years of age, was drowned while skating at Oconomowoc. She, with three companions, broke through the thin ice over the channel of the river which runs through the lake. There was a large crowd on the ice at the time, but all but one fled when they heard the ice crack. Emil Steinarel, 16 years old, went to the rescue and succeeded in saving the lives of Emma Notbohm, Julia Schoen and John Havenier, who were with Miss Binzel. He repeatedly dived after the latter, but she got under the ice and he could not save her.

Charge of Murder Dismissed.

At the preliminary examination in Shell Lake of Deputy State Game Warden Horace Martin and his assistant, S. M. Hicks, the defendants, who have been under examination for the murder of Joe White, the Indian chief, made a motion through their attorneys that they be held for manslaughter and that the charge of murder be dismissed. The court granted the motion and bound the defendants over to the circuit court on that charge, placing bail at $6,000 in the two cases.

The Teachers' Association.

The State Teachers' association at its session in Madison elected officers as follows:

President, W. J. Brier, of River Falls; vice presidents, H. H. Halsey, Oshkosh; H. A. Simonds, Stevens' Point; Lillie Reuhl, Baraboo; secretary, Y. C. Bowman, Superior; treasurer, J. F. Sims, Onalaska; executive committee, R. H. Dudgeon, Madison; Margaret Hosford, Whitewater; D. D. Mayne, Janesville; David Throne, Rock county; C. D. Kipp, Elkhorn; State Superintendent J. O. Emery; President Salisbury, of the Whitewater Normal School; Superintendent Albert Hardy, of La Crosse, and Superintendent C. E. Patzer, of Manitowoc.

Menominee Lumber Cut.

The cut of the twenty mills on the Menominee river during the season of 1894 is just 400,500,000 feet. The Marinette mills show a total of 200,000,000 and the Menominee mills 200,500,000. The aggregate for the year is considerably lower than the year previous. The lumber shipments will figure up about the same as the product—400,000,000 feet.

Old Soldier Found Dead.

James Moore, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, was found dead on National avenue in Milwaukee. Moore was about 55 years of age, was a member of Company G, Third New York infantry, and served during all the time of the war. To all appearances he had smothered to death. He was intoxicated during the afternoon, and when last seen started for home.

Wisconsin Fishermen.

The Wisconsin State Fisherman's association met in Green Bay. After considerable discussion of the fish industry the following officers were elected: President, Fred Hurlbut; secretary, C. W. Streckenbach; treasurer, Gus Gross. The association has a membership of 250. Mr. Nevins, superintendent of the state fish hatchery, was present and spoke.

Approved a Reduced Bill.

Some time ago Senator R. M. Bashford presented a bill for $27,500 for aiding in the prosecution of cases against the ex-state treasurers to recover interest on deposits of state money received by them. After considering the matter carefully Gov. Peck decided to cut down the amount to $17,500, and this bill was approved.

Buy a Wisconsin Resort.

Perhaps the most important transfer of real estate ever made in southern Wisconsin was consummated at Palmyra when Charles A. and R. H. Birney, of Chicago, purchased the Palmyra Springs hotel and 100 acres of land, including Spring Lake park, over forty acres of which are heavily wooded, with a lake front.

Smashed a Wagon Load of Men.

A bus containing eighteen young men was struck by a Milwaukee & Northern passenger train at Mason street bridge in Green Bay, severely injuring four of them and bruising the others quite badly. The two horses attached to the bus were killed.

The News Condensed.

One of the cooper-shops of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing company at Milwaukee was destroyed by fire. The loss was about $5,500 and was covered by insurance.

John Ulrich fell dead on the street at La Crosse. He was 65 years of age, a native of Switzerland and proprietor of the Nord Stern, a German newspaper, from 1857 to 1881.

Rev. E. E. Duckworth, for many years a staunch Methodist, and until recently pastor of the First Methodist church of Oconomowoc, has withdrawn from the Methodist church and is studying for the Episcopal ministry.

The firm of H. S. Mack & Co., which failed recently in Milwaukee, has been reorganized and the business will be continued as before. The chattel mortgages, aggregating $90,000, were compromised.

Rev. John Walworth, the oldest minister in years and service in Peru, and one of the widest-known men in the state, died at Richland Center, aged 90 years.

The sheriff took possession of the Bank of Washburn under executions issued in favor of the Bank of River Falls $5,000 and Kiewert & Co., Milwaukee, $1,400.

The wife and five children of Michael O'Connell were burned to death in their home near Waverly.

A half-witted son of August Beasly, who lived near Port Washington, locked his parents in a barn, to which he then applied the torch, and they were fatally burned.

George Bowers, one of the first settlers in that part of the state, dropped dead at his home in Boscobel. He was 81 years of age.

The National bank of the Republic of Chicago was awarded a judgment in the federal court of $11,990 against David Goodman, of Milwaukee.

HOW WE STAND.

Dun and Bradstreet Feel the Pulse of Trade and Finance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The complete review of different branches of business given Friday places in a clear light the fact that prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known. Eight years ago, in July, prices averaged only 73.69 per cent. of the prices for the same articles and in the same markets January 1, 1860, and this remained the lowest point ever touched until August 18, 1893, when the average fell to 72.28, but early this year prices dropped below all previous records and have never recovered, the average December 26, being only 68.73 per cent. of the price in 1860. The range was very little higher at the end of the year and about as low October 23. The fall since a year ago has been 5¼ per cent.; but very unequal in different branches. In iron and steel products 14 per cent., in wool 12.4 per cent., in woolens and cottons about 15 per cent. These changes contrast sharply with the decline of wages paid per hour's work, which as was shown last week average only one-half per cent. less than a year ago.

"The volume of business represented by exchanges at the principal clearing houses was $154,000,000 daily in December, against $141,601,000 in January, but 8.1 per cent. larger at the end than last year, while 35 per cent. less than last year in January. Comparing with 1892, a year of general prosperity, the decrease for December was 26.1 and ranged from 21.7 to 29.2 below that year since June, but at the beginning of the year was 32.3 per cent. below 1892, and ranged from 25 to 37 per cent. below that year, for the first five months.

"During the greater part of the year business has been disturbed by monetary apprehensions, the gold reserve in the treasury having fallen dangerously low. Two sales of $50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds gave only temporary relief, and at the end of the year the free gold had again dropped to about $83,301,832. The exports of $4,550,000 gold this week are not because of merchandise movement, for the excess of exports over the imports of merchandise has been from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 per month. Unquestionably large withdrawals of foreign capital, through sales of securities and otherwise have caused the outgo, the duration and extent of which therefore depends upon other than commercial elements. Extraordinary abundance of money has resulted from the general dullness of trade, and the movement to this center has been unprecedented in volume.

"The condition of industries has been largely governed by the fall in prices, and while production is much greater than a year ago, the aggregate increase being fairly measured by the increase of 8.24 per cent. in hours of work done in November, compared with the previous year, it has been the controlling feature in almost every important industry that consumption has not kept pace with the output, and has not sustained prices. In iron and steel, the lowest prices of the year are at the close. The woolen industry records a production for the year of about a quarter less than normal and for the last four months, 29.47 per cent. less than in 1892 in quantity of wool consumed, but in value of product the decrease was of course greater. The cotton industry, while materially close to the cheapest point ever known, keeps most of the mills at work, but by selling goods at prices quite unprecedented. The output of boots and shoes has been the largest known in number of pairs, but besides a fall in price below all records, there has been a general preference for the lower priced goods.

"The year has been especially noteworthy for the lowest prices of wheat and cotton on record. Both suffer from wholly unprecedented accumulation of stocks, crops being larger. Outside this country wheat production has not increased enough to justify a price of sixty cents at New York, and the accumulation is largely due to false reports of the yield intended to frighten buyers and raise prices. The same influence has been felt in cotton, which is also affected by world-wide depression in business and decrease in consumption of goods. In other produce markets the year has been relatively less important.

"Failures for 1894 are fully reported this week, being 13,842 in the United States, and 1,856 in Dominion of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were $172,192,856, and in Canada $17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over half in this country, nor the increase of over 40 per cent. in Canada, is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is liabilities of trading concerns. A few states, including New York and Pennsylvania, show more failures than in 1893, and in a few southern states, the amount of liabilities is larger, but in central and western states very much smaller. In eleven of the last thirty-eight years, reported liabilities have been larger than in 1894, though for this year and 1893 the statement is confined to commercial failures, as it was not in former years. The failures have been 12.5 in every thousand firms doing business; the liabilities have averaged $12,277 to each firm in trade, and in proportion to the volume of solvent business represented by all clearing house exchanges, $2.63 for every $1,000.

Bradstreet's says:

"There has been no material improvement in general trade within a week. A tabulation of Bradstreet's telegraphed reports from the more important trade centers does not reveal specially hopeful views as to an improvement in business in the near future. In many instances trade revival is declared to depend on a settlement of the currency question. The most encouraging expressions of opinion are that merchants are hopeful."

REPUBLICANS NAME THEM.

McMillan Nominated to Fill Long Term Senatorship—Burrows Also Gets In.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—The republicans in legislative caucus here Wednesday evening placed in nomination the name of Senator James McMillan for the long term as United States senator from Michigan. The nomination means election, as there is only one democrat in the legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—The supreme court has affirmed the conviction and sentence of William Repke, who was sentenced a year ago to life imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Albert Molitor, about twenty years ago.

The defeat of Senator Patton is due to lack of harmony in the party in his own city and failure to support his candidacy. Old political grudges were brought up and entered hotly into the contest. The governor will order a special election in Burrows' district to fill the vacancy caused by Burrows' election as senator. It will not be called until after the legislature adjourns.

Governor of Bitlis Not Assassinated.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch from Constantinople denies the report that the governor of Bitlis has been assassinated. Constantinople newspapers of January 3 published a telegram from the governor, Tahsin Pasha himself, stating that the district of Bitlis was completely tranquil.

Japan Order Conferred on Wilhelm.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Star from Yokohama says the emperor of Japan has conferred the grand order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum upon the emperor of Germany in recognition of the military and naval instruction given to the Japanese by German officers.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Matters Mothers Should but All Do Not Understand.

After a case of measles, recently, the physician called to assure himself that all was well, and to make sure disinfection had been thorough. The mother of the child had listened to instructions with one ear, while the other was bent upon the coming of carriage-wheels to take her shopping. She knew all about it, and so when questioned by the medical man, she replied: "Oh, yes; I burned a teaspoonful of sulphur, and sprinkled the floor with copperas and carbolic, and washed the walls with borax, and had the maid put all the bedding in the tub, and aired the blankets, and shook the rugs, and spilled some camphor over the mattress, and gave the children a good scrubbing with ammonia in the water. But Dick doesn't seem to feel quite so well to-day and Nellie is drooping."

The doctor listened aghast as this lingo of disinfection. Poor Dick took cold and was very ill, and Nellie seriously demonstrated her mother's perfect knowledge of "how to disinfect."

The use of half a dozen disinfectants at once shows ignorance at the outset. Few chemicals are valuable as disinfectants, and of these only such are worth anything as are intelligently applied. Some persons think anything with an odor is sufficient. Quite the contrary. Corrosive sublimate, one of the best for killing microbes, has little or no odor. Sulphur is only reliable when its fumes are very strong and they permeate every fiber of material and every crevice of an infected room or its furniture. Three pounds of powdered sulphur are necessary to thoroughly fumigate an ordinary-sized room. Every crevice should be tightly closed, and any draperies which were not taken down before the case progressed should be spread out over a temporary line or on chairs. The fumes should reach the remotest part of whatever is in the room. The sulphur should be put into an iron pan, placed in a tub with water in the bottom to prevent fire, and then ignited with a live coal. The room should be left closed for at least twenty-four hours and well aired afterward.

Sunlight and air are about as essential to disinfection after disease as is medicine to recovery. It must be remembered that, owing to the vitality of the contagion of disease, infection is most liable where rooms are badly ventilated and health is not at par. Disinfection is often ineffetual because imperfect, and consequently should be well understood before being attempted. If disinfection was perfectly understood, disease would ere long be stampted out, for there would not be a second case. Isolation is the great precautionary measure, and when the least suspicion of serious trouble is present, there should be no hesitation in secluding the patient until positive diognosis can be obtained.—N. Y. Times.

HOW A TRAMP WAS FOOLED.

Expected a Square Meal, but Got a Bath Check Instead.

It was at dusk, and I was hungry enough to eat a sandwich, said a tramp. I'm not driven to that verge very often, but trade was bad and receipts had been very slim. I was tramping down the avenue and met a benevolent-looking old gent, who looked me all over, and in response to my appeal to give me a coin, he said:

"You have evidently seen hard luck. I can see that you are in need. Here, take this. It will satisfy your most urgent want."

As he pressed his contribution into the palm of my hand visions of roast beef and charlotte russe arose in my feverish brain. I had not possessed a whole half-dollar at one time for many days, and at a street lamp I paused, full of expectancy, intoxicated with anticipation. There in the solitude of the quiet street, in the pallid gaslight, shaking with nervous excitement, I opened my hand. Great Jupiter Olympius! It was a bath check!—Arkansas Traveler.

A Game Gander.

An Alameda (California) inn-keeper has a black bear cub, about a foot and a half high when he stands on his hind legs and reaches for a stranger's coat-tails. He knows he is not big enough to whip the butcher's dog, but he doesn't hesitate to tackle the grocer's cat. The other day a big gander wandered into the yard, and marched on sedately until the growling cub barred the way. Then the gander extended its wings, stretched out its neck and hissed. The cub did not understand that language, and made two or three vicious but ineffectual cuffs at the gander. Then the gander stretched its neck a little farther, took a firm hold of the cub's ear, and began pounding him over the head with its wings. Then the little bear wanted to quit, but the gander wouldn't have it that way. He just hung on and thumped harder, until the cub roared in fear and pain. This brought relief in the shape of a woman with a broom, who drove away the gander, leaving the cub to nurse a very sore ear.—Golden Days.

The First Word.

Miss Summit—I wouldn't be surprised if Mr. Yearner proposed to me soon. The other day he made me a present of a beautiful dog.

Miss Palisade—What has that to do with it?

Miss Summit—He said he hoped to get it back some day.—Detroit Free Press.

Concerning Compliments.

Irate Visitor (after a few remarks)—Well, I don't want anybody to lie about me, and I won't have it.

Editor (appealingly)—How do you ever expect to have any compliments paid you, then?—Detroit Free Press.

—Rice is not mentioned in the Old Testament, and only once or twice in the Talmud; it is not found in Egyptian tombs at a date prior to B. C. 500.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Too Much for Beans.

"Haven't you got anything solid to eat?" said a traveler, discontentedly eying the profusion of pies and small cakes on the counter of a restaurant at one of the way stations. "Shall I give you some beans?" said the proprietor, with his most persuasive smile. The traveler assented, and making short work of them, asked: "How much?" "Twenty-five cents," was the bland response. "What!" cried the traveler, "twenty-five cents for a spoonful of cold beans?" The proprietor continuing firm in his price, the man paid it and departed. But late that afternoon a telegram was handed into the restaurant keeper, for which he paid twenty-five cents. It ran thus: "Don't you think your price a little high on beans?"—Boston Journal.

She Also Composed.

There is among Boston celebrities a certain small-bodied, sensible composer of music, who is gifted with a very witty wife. Her latest bon mot was the result of a recent afternoon tea. Certain very giddy girls were clustered about the composer, exclaiming ecstatically on the quality of his music. "I don't see, Mr. ——," said Miss Gushington, "how you managed to write all those lovely passionate things without being worried all the time. Dear me, I should be as nervous as a witch." "Certainly, you would be, my dear," said Mrs. ——, with a suggestion of acerbity, born of the proximity of so many youthful faces, "but John only composes music; I compose John.—Boston Budget.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

NETTIE—"What did Mr. Knowall write on the card he put in the basket of flowers?" Blanche—"For the one I love best." Nettie—"The horrid creature has bought them for himself."—Inter Ocean.

Smitten by Cold or Damp,

The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise, apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness all yield to this benignant and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor and flesh.

WIFE—"There, now! This paper says that married men can live on less than single men." Husband—"But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing."—Dubuque Times.

$6.00 to California

Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Minneapolis on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions." Through cars on fast trains leave Minneapolis Tuesdays via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso, a superb southern route. Write for particulars to A. PHILLIPS & Co., 1125 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

THE friendship between two girls usually ceases as soon as they have told everything they know.—Atchison Globe.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FAGAN—"I got that full the other payday night thot Oi wint to shleep an the step at the dure, an' didn't wake up till th' goat began chewin' me phwiskers." McBride—"Sure you can't blame him. It was a bit lounch he was lakin' for."—Cincinnati Tribune.

STRAWBER—"Did you feel the late financial depression?" Singerly—"Feel it! Why, for a month I wasn't able to borrow a shilling."—Tid-Bits.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

"You say you and your wife never quarrel?" "Never; you see, whenever she fires up I always get out."—Atlanta Journal.

IF you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SIMPLICITY, of all things, is the hardest to be copied.—Steele.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST. IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.

Morse Bros., Prop's. Canton, Mass.

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Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Mantel Clocks, Umbrellas, etc., given in exchange for Coupon Certificates, issued only to Agents. One Coupon given with every $2.00 worth of Knives. For further particulars address THE CHRISTY KNIFE CO., BOX R. FREMONT, OHIO.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

A. N. K.—G. 1534.

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ST. JACOBS OIL

...... As CURE IS KING; Alike with ACHES in Everything.

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BRIGHT HOUSEWIVES USE No OTHER

Sold everywhere made by THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

$48 FOR ONLY $2.

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We wish to show the great value that will be given for the money expended. In the first place, the Magazine itself cannot be matched anywhere in the world for two dollars. If you wish to prove this, compare it with any other as to matter, illustrations, quality of paper, printing, etc. Then, too, it is so designed as to interest every member of the family, which makes it really a dozen magazines in one. Here, then, is the first $2.00 of the $48.00 mentioned above. The next $5.00 is represented by the exquisite premium for the coming year, De Longpre's "Roses," which is the most exquisite oil-picture that has ever been published, and worth nearer $10.00 than $5.00. Then comes a value of $3.00, represented by giving every lady reader all the patterns she wishes to use during the year, and in sizes to suit. A novel and important feature, introduced into DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE last April, is a Portrait Album giving eight cabinet-size portraits each month of the world's celebrities, with a biographical sketch of each person. Each year's collection of ninety-six portraits of distinguished men and women, when inserted in the Portrait Album which we can furnish, forms a handsome ornament for the home, as well as a valuable source of information and reference, interesting all members of the family and their friends. The collection would cost over a hundred dollars if made in any other way, as many of these photographs are very expensive, neither time nor money being spared in making the collection. If we count each portrait at the low valuation of only 25 cents it would make $24.00 worth with your coming year's magazines; and if you are a new subscriber and wish to commence your collection from the first we published, we will send you the fifty-six already issued, and these fifty-six at 25 cents each would make another $14.00. Summing up all the above, you have a value of $48.00 for only $2.00. The following fifty-six Portraits were published in the last volume, which new subscribers will be entitled to free. The ninety-six for the coming year will include names as well known as those already given.

Shakespeare,	Robert Browning,	Herbert Spencer,
Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst,	Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Edwin Booth,
George W. Childs,	General Sherman,	Henry Ward Beecher,
Susan B. Anthony,	Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Paderewski,
Abraham Lincoln,	Haydn,	Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Mlle. Emma Calve,	Ralph Waldo Emerson	Count Leo Tolstoi,
William II., Emperor of Germany,	Alexandre Dumas, pere,	General Grant,
Prince Bismarck,	Alexandre Dumas, fils,	General Sheridan,
William M. Evarts,	Alexander III., late Czar of Russia	Joseph Jefferson,
Oliver W. Holmes,	President Cleveland,	Lucy Stone,
William Lyne Wilson,	Mrs. Grover Cleveland,	Napoleon Bonaparte,
Rev. Thos. De Witt Talmage,	Handel,	Empress Josephine,
John Ruskin,	Governor McKinley,	Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Adelina Patti,	William E. Gladstone,	Henrik Ibsen,
Mrs. Fran. Hodgson Burnett,	Earl of Rosebery	Bach,
Louis Kossuth,	Henry Irving,	Phoebe Cary,
President Carnot,	Ellen Terry,	Alice Cary,
Mme. Emma Eames-Story,	Henry W. Longfellow,	Thomas A. Edison.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning,	Henry M. Stanley,	

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We respectfully call your attention in this list to goods on which we are specially LOW —**Flour, Sugars, Syrups, Kerosene Oil, Crackers and Mincemeat.** Other goods at prices as low as the lowest.

Groceries.

Flour.

PER BBL.

- Pillsbury's Best (best in the world) $4 25
- Our Best Patent (strictly first-class) 3 90
- Davis Fancy Patent 3 70
- Rosedale Patent 3 50
- Graham Flour in 25 lb sacks, per sack 45
- Rye " " " " 45
- Fine Corn Meal, " " " 45

Sugars.

- Extra Fine Granulated, per 100 lb 4 50
- " Light C per 100 lb 4 25
- Pulverized, per lb 08
- Cube Loaf, per lb 06

Syrups.

- Fancy Drip, 5 gal. keg 2 25
- " " per gal 45
- Choice Table, 5 gal. keg 2 00
- " " per gal 40
- Good Table, 5 gal. keg 1 75
- " " per gal 35
- Dark " 5 gal. keg 1 50
- " " per gal 30
- Fancy N. O. Molasses, 5 gal. keg 2 50
- " " " per gal 55
- Black Molasses, 5 gal. keg 1 00
- " " per gal 25
- Maple Syrup guaranteed absolutely pure and of finest flavor. 1 gal. cans, per can 1 20
- ½ " " " " 65
- Canada maple syrup, extra quality, 1 gal. cans 1 00
- ½ " " 55

Teas.

Light of Asia Pure India Tea.

This tea is selected from the most noted mountain gardens of the Himalayan district of Darjeeling. It possesses in the highest degree the excellence of aroma, delicacy of flavor and merit of cup quality which has made India tea so famous. The "Light of Asia" tea is therefore intended for that discerning and cultivated class of consumers whose ideal is a beverage capable of yielding the greatest delight, regardless of cost.

Packed in ½ and one pound cans only

- 1 pound cans, per can 90
- ½ " " " " 45

Spices—cont,

- Ground Pepper, per 6 lb. box 75
- " " per lb 15
- Ginger, per 6 lb. box 75
- " " lb 15
- Ground Cloves " 6 lb box 75
- " " " lb 15
- " Cinnamon, per 6 lb. box 75
- " " " lb 15
- " Allspice, per 6 lb box 75
- " " " lb 15

Lard.

- Kettle Rendered absolutely pure. 5 lb pails 60
- " " " 10 " 1 10
- Vegetole the great lard substitute 5 " 50
- " " " " " 10 " 90
- " " " " " 20 " 1 75
- " " " " " 50 " 4 25

Dried Fruits.

- California Prunes, fancy, per lb 10
- " " good, " 08
- " Raisins, fancy, " 10
- " " good, " 08
- Imported " fancy, " 15
- " " good " 10
- Christmas Currants, cleaned in 2 lb pkg, per pkg 15
- Apples, choicest white evaporated, per lb 14
- " XX fine quality, " " 12
- " X good " " " 10
- Peaches, choicest evaporated " " 15
- " good " " " 12½
- Pears, choicest " " " 15
- Apricots " " " 15
- Backberries " " 10
- Black Raspberries " " 25
- Grapes dried " " 06
- Currants, plum pudding in 1 lb pkg, per pkg 10

Our dried fruits are the choicest the market affords.

Soaps.

- Dutch Laundry soap 10 bars for 25
- Ruler " " 8 " " 25
- Kris Kringle " " 6 " " 25
- No. 1 White " " 5 " " 25
- Centennial " " 6 " " 25
- Azalia Toilet " 5 " " 25
- Olive Castile " " 5 " " 25
- Pilgrim " " 5 " " 25
- Georgia Pine Tar " " 5 " " 25
- Queen Bath " " 5 " " 25
- Kirkoline washing powder 4 lb pkg each 20
- American family, 60 bars, 60 lb., per box 2 75
- Dusky Diamond Tar 100 bars " " 4 00
- Dome 100 bars, 75 lb " " 3 50
- Savon Imperial 60 " 60 " " 2 66
- Star of Wisconsin, best soap in the market, per box 3 50
- Sterling 100 bars, " " 2 50
- Ruler " " " " 3 25
- Kris Kringle " " " " 3 50
- Kirkolene, 24 packages, 96 lb. " " 4 70
- " 36 " 36 " " " 2 50

Crackers and Cookies.

Kennedy's Celebrated crackers, the best in the world.

- Oyster per lb 7 cts per lb by the box of 18 lb 5½
- Soda " 7 " " 18 " 5½
- Salted Soda " 10 " " 18 " 07
- Milk " 10 " " 20 " 7½
- Ginger Snaps " 10 " " 38 " 06
- Sugar & mol. cake " 10 " " 30 " 08

ALL HIGH GRADE GOODS.

- XXX Soda crackers per box of 20 lbs 80
- " Oyster " " " 20 " 80
- " Ginger snaps per lb by the box 05½
- " Sugar and Molasses cakes by he box 07
- " Butter cakes 04
- KENNEDY'S CRACKERS—Assorted Balls, per lb 20
- " " Egg Biscuit " " 20
- " " Orange Slices " " 20
- " " Iced Coffee Cake " " 20
- " " N. E. Ginger wafers 20

Teas—cont.

These teas are prepared in accordance with our instructions, having special reference to the wants of the consumer. They are pure and therefore will keep fresh and sweet for a full season. The leaf is selected for its character of fineness, fullness of strength, true flavor, and from the best of the crop. Our stock is large, and kept complete in all grades throughout the season.

- Black India, fancy, per lb 70
- " " Good, " 50
- Uncolored Japan, Fancy, per lb 50
- " " good, " 40
- " " No. 1, " 30
- " " " 2, " 25
- " " " 3, " 20
- Gunpowder, fancy, per lb 50

Coffees.

Arabian Mocha and Mandheling Java in the cup ranks as the finest drinking coffee in the World; epicureans never tire of the delicate rich flavor and strength it possesses.

- Arabian Mocha, per pound 38
- Mandheling Java " " 35
- Crushed Java, 1 lb. pkgs, per lb 18
- Javanese Coffee " the best in the world, per lb 25
- McLaughlin's XXXX, per lb 22
- Ground Coffee, No. 1, per lb 20
- " " " 2, " 18
- " " " 3, " 16
- " " " 4, " 12

Our Ground Coffees have a wide reputation for their excellence in the drink. Coffee epicureans familiar with the true aromatic flavor and pungent taste of the STRAIGHT, NOT CROOKED Ground coffee will at once recognize the flavor and taste of our truly ground coffees.

Spices. Absolutely pure.

- Penang Pepper, ground, per lb 40
- " " whole, " " 35
- Penang Cloves, ground " " 40
- " " whole " " 35
- Cayenne Pepper, per lb 30
- Mixed Spice for pickling 30
- Borneo Ginger 40
- Java Cassia, ground, per lb 40
- " " whole " " 30
- Double Superfine Mustard, pr lb 40
- Penang Nutmeg, pr lb 1 00

Baking Powder.

- Pure cream tartar baking powder per can of 12 oz 35
- " " " " " 5 lbs 1 50
- Our special " (It can't be beat) 5 lb 75
- Atlas " 1 lb cans per can 20
- I. X. L. " in 10 lb boxes each 1 00
- Royal " per can 35 cts. and 18
- Pearl " in 12 oz cans, per can. 25
- " " in 6 " " " " 18

Tobacco.

- Spear Head plug per lb 45
- " " " in 5 lb lots " " 40
- Glory " " " 45
- " " in 5 lb lots " " 40
- Climax " " " 40
- " " in 5 lb lots " " 35
- Sparks " " " 40
- Standard smoking " " 22
- Peerless " " " 28
- Briar Pipe " " " 35
- F. O. B. " " " 35
- I. X. L. " " " 15
- U. S. Navy " " " 25
- Rose Bud fine cut chewi'g (can't be beat) " " 50

Canned Goods.

Corn	2 lb.	per can	10 cts.	per doz cans	1 15
Tomatoes	2 "	"	10	"	1 15
Pumpkin	3 "	"	10	"	1 15
Peas	2 "	"	10	"	1 15
Beans	2 "	"	12	"	1 25
Grapes	3 "	"	20	"	2 00
Baked beans	3 "	"	15	"	1 50
Goose berries	2 "	"	10	"	1 15
Peaches	3 "	"	20	"	2 00
Pie plant	3 "	"	15	"	1 60
Strawberries	2 "	"	10	"	1 15

- Sardines in oil per can 05
- " mustard " 10
- Peaches, finest of California fruit, per doz 2 80
- Apricots " " " " " 2 00
- Cherries " " " " " 2 00

Miscellaneous.

- Magic Yeast per pkg 08
- Yeast Foam " " 04
- Butterine in 1 lb prints sold only in 10 lb lots per lot 1 40
- Choicest dairy butter per lb 25
- " creamery " 28
- Fresh eggs in cases of 30 doz per case 6 00
- Salt pork the very finest per lb 08
- Bluing full quart per bot 10
- Soda the very best made in 1 lb pkg per pkg 07
- Corn starch per lb 07
- Gloss " " 07
- Coffee essence Francks per doz 20
- Rolled Oats the very best per lb 04
- Heckers' rolled oats in 2 lb pkg 12
- Mince Meat the very best in pkg per pkg 08
- Fine table salt in 5 lb sacks each 05
- Tip Top condensed milk extra quality 10
- Kerosene Oil, Wisconsin water white, per gal 08
- " " in barrels, no charge for bbl per gal 06
- Hand Picked Navy Beans, per bushel 2 25
- Green Peas " " 1 40
- Pearl Rice finest rice grown, per lb 10
- Corolina Rice " " 8
- Jelly assorted flavors in 17 lb pails, per pail 75
- Vinegar, extra strong and fine flavor, per gal 20
- Pine Tar, pint cans, per can 15
- " " quart " " " 19
- Sulphur, per lb 6
- Alum " " 10
- Borax " " 20
- Whiting " " 3
- Rasin " " 3
- Pop Corn, shelled, per lb 6
- Pettijohn's Breakfast Food (the best food in the world) in 2 lb pkgs, per pkg 10
- Pure Horse Radish, per bottle 10

Pickles.

- Plain pickles in full pint bottles per bot 25
- Mixed pickles " " 25
- Chopped " " 25
- Chow Chow " " 25
- Plain pickles per gal 30
- Ketchup per pint bot 15
- " " "(Shrewsbury finest made) 25
- " ½ " 10
- " Keuka grape, finest made in pt bot., pr bot. 15
- " Monarch tomato " " " " " 20
- Olives Monarch " " " " 50
- Olives Queen quart " " " 50

Flavoring Extracts.

- Extract vanilla the very best in 2 oz bot each 25
- " lemon " " " 20
- " strawberry " " " 25
- " almond " " " 25
- " orange " " " 25
- " pineapple " " " 25
- " rose " " " 35
- " lemon, good, " " 06
- " vanilla, " " " 10
- " lemon in 32 oz. bot., special for hotels 1 00
- " vanilla " " " " 2 00
- Macaroni, imported, 1 lb. p'k'gs 12
- Vermicelli, " 1 " 12

Preserved Meats.

- Corned Beef. 2 lb cans. per can 25
- Roast " " " " " 25
- Potted Ham " " 25
- Deviled " " " 30
- " Chicken " " 35
- Lunch Oysters " " 15
- Shrimp " " 30
- Conteaux Anchovies in glass. " bot 50

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- Sago, East India fine. per lb 10
- Tapioca " " pearl " " 10
- Gelatine Coxs Sparkling 2 oz pkg. per package 20
- " Peerless " " " " 15

Nuts and Candy.

- Walnuts Cal. per lb 20
- Brazil " " 15
- Pecans " " 25
- Almonds, Taragona per lb 25
- Filberts, Sicily " " 20
- Finest quality stick candy, assorted, per lb 12
- " " mixed " " " 20
- French " " " " 25

Matches.

- Oshkosh No. 2. 2 gross boxes. per box 1 25
- Rough and Ready Parlor " " " " 1 80
- Anchor " " " " " 1 75
- Barbers Export " 5 gross boxes " " 4 25

Hay and Feed.

Hay, clear timothy. " Iowa upland. Straw. Wheat. Screenings. Bran. Feed ½ oats ½ corn. Middlings. Shelled Corn.

☞ Lowest Market Prices.

Vegetables.

Potatoes. Turnips, Onions. Squash. Cabbage, Apples. Beets, Cranberries.

☞ Lowest Market Prices.

Mince Meat.

The season for mince pies is now here. Our condensed mince meat stands at the head of the list for deliciouness and when onced used always used. Put up in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 70 pound pails, per lb 10

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Medicines.

- Warner's Safe Cure, per bottle $1 05
- Paines' Celery Compound, " " 83
- Sagwa, " " 83
- Kennedy's M. D. " " 1 22
- Marshall's Liniment, " " 40
- Castoria, " " 28
- White Wine Tar C. Syrup, " " 20
- Pisos' Cough " " " 20
- Pierces' Golden Medical Dis. " " 83
- Swift's Specific " " 85
- Spavin Cure, " " 85
- St. Jacob's Oil, " " 40
- Condition Powders, per pound 20
- Pain Killer, per bottle 20
- Porous Plasters, each 16
- Jaynes Expectorant, per bottle 85

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Saddlery.

- Heavy sweat pads, each ...... $ 28
- 1½ inch hame straps " 20
- 2 inch breast straps " 60
- 2 inch pole " " 60
- Concord hames, per pair 1 24
- 1 inch snaps, each 3
- 1¼ " " " 4
- 1½ " " " 5
- 2 " " " 6
- Heavy web surcingle " 20
- Nina horse blanket " 1 00
- Red Star horse " " 1 50
- Storm canvas " " 2 00
- Harness kits consisting of awls, needles, thread, and wax, each 50
- Curry combs, each 10
- Horse brushes 30
- Hame housings finished with rawhide hame leather, all hand sewed, 50x19 inch, per pair 3 00
- 21½x14 " " " 1 50
- Horse collars, genuine wool faced, each 3 00
- Collar pads, sole leather, No. 6, extra large, each 50
- " " " " " 5, " 40

All kinds light and heavy harness at bed rock prices.

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Cutlery.

- 6-in. Butcher Knives (the very best), each ...... $ 20
- 8 " " " " " " 35
- 12 " " " " " " 1 00
- Bread Knives, " " " 35
- 6-in. Shears, " " " 50
- 7 " " " " " 60
- Scissors, " " " 35
- Meat Knife and Saw combined 50
- Jackknives, 1 Blade, Wood Handle 10
- " 2 " " " 20
- " 3 " " " 40
- " 4 " " " 75
- " 2 " Pearl " each 75
- " 3 " " " " 1 00
- " 4 " " " " 1 25

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Stationery.

- Note Paper and Envelopes, per box ...... 10 and 20
- No. 5 Envelopes, per package of 25 03
- " 6 " " " 04
- Note Paper, per quire of 24 sheets 04
- Lead Pencils, per doz 08
- Pen Holders, each 01
- Steel Pens, per doz 08
- Tablets, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 cents each.

Notions.

- Alarm clocks, each ...... 75 cts.
- Pins, per paper ...... 05 "
- Needles, per paper ...... 05 "
- Thread, O. N. T. ...... 04 "
- Combs, coarse ...... 10 "
- Combs, fine ...... 05 "
- Tooth brushes ...... 10 "
- Shoe dressing, per bottle ...... 15 "
- Curling irons, each ...... 10 c.
- Large safety pins, pr p ...... 05 c.
- Small " " " ...... 05 c.
- Shoe brushes, each ...... 23 c.
- Stove " " ...... 18 c.
- Shoe polish " ...... 05 c.
- Stove " Rising Sun ...... 08 c.
- No. 1 Lamp Burners, @ 07 c.
- " 2 " " @ 09 c.

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Hardware.

- 1 gal. Jacket oil cans, each 24
- 2 " " " " 34
- 3 " " " " 44
- 5 " " " " 58
- 10 " " " " 73
- Coffee Mills, The Fast Grinder, each 67
- Dynamite for blowing out stumps, lowest prices.
- Blasting caps and fuse, "
- No. 8 fry pans, each 20
- " 9 " " " 25
- " 8 cake griddles, " 30
- " 9 " " " 33
- Iron chop knives, " 15
- Horse shoes, per lb 04
- " " nails, " 15
- 38-Winchester cartridges, per box of 50 69
- 44- " " " " " 69
- 32-S. & W. " " " " 45
- 38. " " " " " 55
- 22 Short Rim Fire " " " " 15
- 22 Long " " " " 18
- 40-65 Winchester Cartridges, per box of 20 60
- 40-60 " " " " " 60
- 40-82 " " " " " 70
- 45-75 " " " " " 55
- Cross-cut saw handles, per pair 24
- Carpet tacks, per p'k'g 03
- 1 gal. oil cans, glass, each 33
- 1 " " tin, " 18
- 60 d wire nails, per lb 02
- 40 d " " 02
- 30 d " " 02
- 20 d " " 02
- 10 d " " 02½
- 8 d " " 02½
- 6 d " " 02½
- 3 d " " 03
- 10 casing nails, " 02½
- 8 " " 02½
- Solid steel nail hammers, each 33
- Hand saws, " 47
- Tack hammers, " 10
- Buck saws, " 50
- 8-in. mill files, " 08
- 10-in. " " 10
- 5-in. hand saw files, " 06
- 6-in. " " 08
- Single bit axes (can't be beat), each 48
- Double " " " 73
- Axe handles, " 15
- Bit braces, " 35
- Steel shovels, long or short handle, each 45
- Potato diggers, each 30
- Clothes wringers; Peerless each 2 00
- Carpet sweepers, Savoy the finest made each 3 00
- No. 2 Lanterns, large and extra heavy " 75
- 6 inch stove pipe, per joint 15
- 7 inch stove pipe, per joint 20
- 6 inch elbows, each 15
- 7 inch " " 20
- Well buckets, iron bound " 50
- " wheels, large " 50

Genuine St. Louis Agate Ware of every description at rock bottom prices.

Our stock of hardware is complete and our prices very low. Give us a call for anything you want.

++++

Glassware.

- No. 2 Lamp Chimneys, per doz ...... $ 84
- " 1 " " " 72
- Lantern Globes, " 84
- Glass Lamp, No. 2, lamp only, each 40
- " " 1, " " 20
- Water Pitcher, 3 qt., " 35
- Tumblers, per doz 40
- Goblets, Hotel, " 1 00
- " " " 75
- Sauce Dishes, Hotel, " 40
- Beer Glasses, small, per doz., 65 c.; medium, 85 c.; large 1 00
- Whiskey Glasses, per doz 72
- Salt Shakers, each 03
- Pepper " " 03
- 4-piece Tea Sets, Glass, per set 40
- 4- " " " " " 50
- 4- " " " " " 75
- 4- " " " " " 1 00

Full Line of English Iron Stone China. Also 4 Open Stock Decorated Semi-Porcelain Patterns.

Fancy China Pieces.

- Hanging Lamps, all complete from 60 cts to $10 00
- Glass Side " " " 50

Full line of decorated and nickle lamps very low.

We have just opened a large lot of the finest decorated semiporcelain ever shown in the city.

- Mason fruit jars, 1 pint, per doz 65
- " " " 1 quart " " 75
- " " " 2 " " " 1 00

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Tinware.

- No. 8 Teakettle, copper bottom, each ...... $ 65
- " 9 " " " " 75
- " 8 Washboilers, " " 1 25
- " 9 " " " 1 50
- 1-quart Dippers, " 10
- Wash Dishes, " 10
- Iron-handled Knives and Fork, per set of 6 Knives and 6 Forks 50
- Teaspoons, per doz 15
- Tablespoons, " 20
- Pie Plates, " 50
- No. 8 Steamers, each 25
- " 9 " " 30
- 4-quart Square Dinner Pails, each 40
- 3- " Oval " " " 30
- Dust Pans, " 10
- Pint Basins, " 05
- Lanterns, Tubular, " 45
- 1-quart Extra Deep Pudding Pans, each 06
- 1½ " " " " " " 07
- 2-quart Extra Deep Pudding Pans, each 20
- 3- " " " " " " 18
- 4- " " " " " " 10

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Crockery.

White Ware.

- 6-in. Plates, per set of 6 ...... $ 40
- 7- " " " " 45
- 8- " " " " 50
- Oyster Bowls, each 10
- 6-in. Scollops, each 12
- 7- " " " 15
- 8- " " " 20
- Tea Cup Hdl., per set of 6 60
- Coffee " " " 65
- 1-gal. Jugs, " " 12
- 2- " " " " 20
- 3- " " " " 30

The Lewis Hardware Company.

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Paper for Date and don't Forget to Come.

SPAFFORD & COLE'S PRICE LIST

(CONTINUED.)

Woodenware.

2-hoop Pails, each	$ 15
3 " " "	20
Parlor Brooms (the very best)	35
Kitchen " " "	25
No. 1 Wash Tubs, large, each	90
" 2 " medium, "	80
" 3 " small, "	70
Wash Boards, Zinc both sides, each	25
Scrub Brushes, "	15
Mop Stick, "	10
13-in. Chop Bowls, "	15
17- " " "	25
21- " " "	35
Rolling Pins, "	10
Potato Mashers, "	10
Toothpicks, per p'k'g	05
Mouse Trap, each	12
1-foot Pocket Rules, "	10
1- " " " with calipers, "	15
2- " " " "	25

Men's Shoes.

Men's Working (Grain Leather) Shoes, @	$1 25
" Custom Made Dress " "	2 75
" Fine Congress " "	1 75
" Extra Fine Congress and Lace Shoes "	2 00
" " " Cordavan hand-made "	5 00
" Carpet Slippers, "	40
" Leather " "	85
Boys' Shoes of all kinds from 75 c to	3 00
Women's Fine Shoes, in Button, Lace and Congress, good quality, all leather @	1 50
Extra quality Fancy Pat. Tip "	2 00
" " Hand Turned "	3 00
" Fine $3.50 to	5 00
Full Line of Slippers and Walking Shoes, from 50 c to	3 00
" " Misses' and Children's Shoes, " 25 c to	3 00

IN HEEL AND SPRING HEEL.

We keep a full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers and Warm Shoes

Furnishing Goods.

Heavy Underwear, Cotton and Wool Mix'd, per suit	$1 50
" " Cotton, "	1 00
" " All Wool, "	2 00
" " Fine Wool, "	3 00
" " Extra heavy and good, "	4 50
Cotton Socks, Heavy, per pair	15
" Medium, "	12
" Good, "	10
White Shirts, Ex. fine laundried, each	1 00
Cotton Shirts, all colors, ex. good, "	50
Wool Shirts, Heavy, "	1 00
" Medium, "	1 75
" Light, "	1 50
Home-made Wool Stockings, per pair	50
Heavy " " "	40
Medium " " "	35
Light " " "	25
Overalls, Heavy, each	65
" with apron, "	75
Overall Jackets, "	65
Checkered " "	55
Men's Wool Mixed Suits, each	6 00
" " " "	8 00
" " " "	15 00
Boys' Suits $1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 to	12 00
Staley's all wool underwear, worth $3 00 @ 2 00 per suit	
Fleece lined " " 2 40 " 1 40 " "	
Extra heavy " " 2 50 " 1 40 " "	
Swits Condé, all wool " " 4 50 " 3 00 " "	

Our Hat and Cap Stock for Men and Boys is always full and complete, in all prices, from 25 c. to J. B. STETSON'S finest grade.

Carpets.

Hemp 18c to	25
Ingrain, very heavy 35c to	50
All wool, Lowell's make, per yard, 65, 70, 75, 80 and	85

Also a full line of remnants in lengths from 5 yards to 20 yards at less than cost.—Extra bargains.

Carpet warp, best quality, full weight, white, per lb	18
" " " " " " colored "	20

Factory.

Bleached Pride of the West	11
" Wamsutta Twill	14
" " Plain	14
" Masonville	10
" Fruit of the Loom	09
" Lonsdale	09
" Gold Medal	08
" Snow white	08
" Blackstone	8½
" Dauntless	07
	YARD
Unbleached Atlantic A	8½
" Pepperrill R	07
" Lockwood	08
" L L Badger	5½
" Aurora C	5½

Toweling.

Stevens Linen Crash, bleached and unbleached, 9c to	17
Bleached Damask Weave	15
Unbleached Linen Crash, heavy	08
Calton Toweling	05
" "	04
Table damask, bleached, half bleached, Fern and Turkey Red, per yard from 25 c. to	1 00
Napkins, per doz from 75 c. to	4 00

Hosiery.

Ladies and Children, in silk, Lisle thread, cotton, balbriggan and Wool...From 10 c. to $1.25 per pair

Dry Goods.

	YARD
Drape du Alma silk warp	$1 25
Silk Sublime, all the new shades	1 25
Henrietta, silk finish, 46 in. wide	1 00
Serges, ex. fine quality, 46 in. "	75
Serges and Henrietta, all wool, 56 in. wide	50
Wool Henrietta, 44 in. wide	50
Henrietta, 56 in. wide 15c to	25
Novelty Dress Goods in patterns, all new weaves, 75,	1 25
Broadhead " closing out at only	20
Broadcloth, 50 in. wide, good value at 1.00, only	85
Heavy dress flannel	50

Dress Silks.

Peau du Soil	1 25
Armour	1 25
Faille Ottoman	1 25
Rhathama	1 00
Gros Grain	1 00
Surah, in all shades, at 50, 75 and	1 00
China Silk, Sateen and wash silks, from 50 to	1 00
Moire Silk in all shades	1 00
Jet Trimmings from 10c to	1 25

Trimming braids in silk worsted, tinsel, serpentine and gimp.

Laces.

Spanish, Oriental, Torchon, in black, cream, butter color and white.

Corsets.

P. D. (imported)	5 00
C. C. C. (high bust)	1 19
Loomer's tailor made	99
Ball's Nursery No. 1	1 25
" " No. 2	98
Jackson Corset Waists	98
Sultana	75
H. T	49

Ferris corset waists, for children and misses from 2 to 17 years old, from 75 cents to $1.00

Flannel.

White all wool flannel from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
Red, Orange, Navy and Black wool flannel from 25c to 50 cents per yard.

	YARD
Cotton Flannel, unbleached, 6 to 17 cents.	
Shaker Flannel, heavy	05
" " 6, 8, 10 and	12
Outing " in handsome new patterns from 7 to	12½

Bed Furnishings,

Bed Ticking from 10 cents to	25
Feathers (XXXX live geese), per lb	90
Bed Quilts $1 00, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75,	2 25
" Spreads, white 75c, 85c, 1 00,	1 25
Marseilles bed spreads 2 25,	2 50
Lace " " and pillow shams, per set	2 25
" pillow shams (Columbian pattern), per pair only	25

Full line of white and gray wool blankets. Full line of camp blankets from $1 50 to $4 00 per pair.

Rugs, Etc.

Smyrna and Moquettee Rugs from 75c to	7 00
Door mats from 25c to	1 25
Carpet Sweepers, Grand Rapids No. 1	2 88
Floor oil cloth, in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 widths, 25c to	40
Window shades, patent rollers, 6 ft. long, Borders, plain or colored, from 40 cents to	60
With Dado, 6 feet long	50
Curtain Poles and trimmings, complete, from 50c to	75
Brass rods, ⅝ in. per foot	03
" " ⅞ in. "	05
Brackets and trimmings, per set	10

Yarn.

Germantown, all shades, 16 balls to pound	12½ per ball
German knitting (Fleisher's) all shades, best made	1 00 per pou'd
German Knitting, superfine	75 "
Spanish, best quality	1 00 "
Saxony, imported	10 per skein
Angora Wool, black, grey, brown and white 16 c. per ball; 15 c. per ball by box	
Ice Wool, large boxes	60 c. per box
" small "	18 c. "
Prints From 3 c. to	7c. per yard
Ginghams " 5 c. "	25 c. "
Sateens " 10 c. "	25 c. "
Duckings Only	10 c. "
Pongees Worth 15 c., "	10 c. "
Piques From 7 c. to	25 c. "
Dress Lining " 5 c. "	25 c. "
Dress Stays, good quality	10 c. per set

Underwear.

For Ladies, in all the different qualities at the lowest possible prices.
For Children, do. do. do. do.
For Infants, do. do. do. do.

Gloves and Mittens.

Ladies' Kid Lyons, 5 hook	$1 50 per pair
" " Dresden, "	1 00 "
" " Empress, 5 button	1 50 "
" Silk Mittens 75 c. to	1 00 "
" Wool " 20 c. to	50 c. "

We carry a full and complete line of Dress Flannels A all shades and prices, from 25 cents per yard to $1.25. In full stock of the best and latest fashions in Women's and Children's Cloaks have just arrived. Special values in Infant's Cloaks in Henriettas, Silks and Eiderdown. Children's Fall and Winter Caps and Bonnets of all styles and qualities.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

H. LEWIS,

Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

Stollzman Block, - Rhinelander, Wis

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

FULLER HOUSE

BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactory.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specalty.

Fuller House Block, RHINELANDER.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . . . . House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ED. ROGERS,

Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

E. BOYER,

- - Dealer in -

Groceries, Provis'ons, Flour, Feed Etc., Etc.

All my stock is new and fresh. My prices are low for cash and it will pay anyone in the city to try our goods and prices

Delivery made to any part of city.

North Side, RHINELANDER.

PURE SPRING WATER.

FROM THE . . .

ONEIDA SRPING

Brought to your home every morning, at a cost so low that all can afford it.

Apply to

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

Crane, Fenelon & Co.

DEALERS IN **Dry Goods Groceries.**

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods

First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

J. R. JOHNSTON,

Fine Merchant Tailor.

A good fit and satisfactory prices Guaranteed.

Opera House Block. RHINELANDER.

J. Segerstrom,

. . Dealer in

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

- - - RHINELANDER, WIS

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY.

Milwaukee, - Wisconsin.

OUR ANNUAL

LINEN SALE, EMBROIDERY SALE

AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

Is now in progrdss and will continue through the month of Jan.

LINENS We will offer a very large line of Linen and Damask Table Cloths in all qualities and sizes, with 5/8 & 3/4 napkins to match. Tray Cloths, Carving Cloths, Fringed and Hemstitched Doylies, all sizes. A full line of Towels, from 15½c up to the best quality.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR These goods are made to our order and are the same make and superior quality offered by us at our previous sales, and better than ordinary grades offered at these sales, throughout the country. Better in quality and finish than can be made at home and **much lower in price.**

EMBROIDERIES Our Spring importation of Embroideries has arrived direct from St. Gall. These goods are made expressly for us and many of the designs are our own, comprising all grades of the following goods: Hamburg Edgings and Insertions to match; Swiss Edge and Insertions to match in an immense variety of handsome designs.

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY,

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

IN the senate on the 2d notice was given of several proposed amendments to the tariff bill, one being for the payment of a bounty on the present year's sugar crop of one cent a pound, and another to strike out all provisions for an appropriation for the collection of an income tax. The Nicaraguan canal bill was discussed....In the house a bill was introduced for a tax of two dollars per barrel on malt, brewed or fermented liquors. The currency question was considered, Mr. McCreary (Ky.) advocating state banks.

THE senate passed the military academy appropriation bill on the 4th and the Nicaraguan canal bill was further discussed. Senator Lodge (Mass.) spoke on his resolution of inquiry as to why the United States warship has been withdrawn from Honolulu. Adjourned to the 7th....In the house a bill was passed granting an increase of pension to Hosea Brown, aged 103, survivor of the war of 1812. The currency question was further debated.

THE senate was not in session on the 5th.... In the house the time was consumed by debate over the Carlisle currency plan, in which Mr. Cockran, of New York, was the most conspicuous figure. He opposed the bill throughout and declared himself in favor of the Baltimore plan.

DOMESTIC.

THE total number of persons who committed suicide in the United States during 1894, as reported by mail and telegraph, was 4,912, against 4,436 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,331 in 1891, 2,640 in 1890 and 2,224 in 1889.

A TRAIN struck a sleigh a half-mile east of Willard, N. Y., containing Mrs. Hughes, her son, and Miss Larkin, and all the occupants were killed.

SIXTEEN servants and one guest lost their lives by the burning of the Delavan house at Albany, N. Y.

DANIEL J. TRUMBLEY, of Bay City, Mich., cut his wife's throat and set fire to the house, suffocating his baby daughter. He was believed to be insane.

WILLIAM L. STRONG took the oath as mayor of New York. He is the first executive not a democrat in twenty-two years.

FIVE of the seven children of Jacob K. Levan, of Oley, Pa., died within twenty-four hours of diphtheria.

LEVI P. MORTON was inaugurated a governor of New York at Albany.

KATHERINE PATTON was killed and Jennie Harvey and William Thompson fatally injured by the cars while driving at Bath, Me.

THE state legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Delaware, Michigan and Missouri convened, the republicans in the latter state having control for the first time in twenty-five years.

THE Pittsburgh Railroad Coal Operators' association refused to arbitrate the wage question and declared a rate war.

THE home of Daniel White (colored) near Williamson's Station, Ky., was destroyed by fire and four children were burned to death.

INSTRUCTIONS were issued to postmasters at all delivery offices to prevent further overtime claims of letter carriers.

A CENSUS office report shows that owners of farms and houses possess more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country.

LENA LEHMAN and her two children were suffocated in a tenement-house fire in New York.

THE monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows receipts during December amounting to $21,865,136; disbursements, $27,125,460, leaving a deficit for the month of $5,260,324 and for the six months of the present fiscal year $27,-564,465.

DURING a carousal on the old Sisseton reservation in South Dakota the building took fire and two Indians and a white man were burned to death.

THE Massachusetts supreme court decided the sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter to be illegal, even though no attempt were made to hide its character.

THE Crystal Ridge and Cranberry collieries at Hazleton, Pa., shut down for an indefinite period, throwing 1,000 men out of work.

A PARTY of Polish Jews camping near Brazil, Ind., were charged with cutting up a dead child's body and feeding it to bears.

A HALF-WITTED son of August Beasly, who lived near Port Washington, Wis., locked his parents in a barn, to which he then applied the torch, and they were fatally burned.

A SYNDICATE composed of New York and Boston men purchased $60,000 acres of timber lands in Nova Scotia.

WHILE Henry Clements and Miss Lillie Deils were skating at Lima, O. they went into an opening and were drawn beneath the ice and drowned. They were to have been married in a few hours.

GOV. LEWELLING pardoned Hugh Gilliland, aged 70, who had been in the Kansas penitentiary on a life sentence for twenty years.

THE Riverside Water company at Riverside, Cal., failed for $600,000.

JOHN B. BERGARINI, aged 80 years, and his wife, Kate, aged 70, were found asphyxiated by gas in their home in New York.

THE public debt statement issued on the 2d showed that the debt increased $21,221,756 during the month of December. The cash balance in the treasury was $153,227,579. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $910,902,690.

BOB MOORE and George East, Oklahoma outlaws, were killed in an encounter with deputy marshals, one of whom they wounded.

PRESIDENT HARPER received $175,000 from John D. Rockefeller, of New York, as a New Year's present to the Chicago university.

THE main building of the Illinois southern hospital for the insane at Anna was burned, the loss being $300,000.

SEVEN three-story brick buildings, including the new Masonic block, were destroyed at Coffeyville, Kan. Loss, $105,000.

FIRE destroyed a four-story building belonging to the Gas Light and Coke company at Cleveland, O., the loss being $150,000.

TWO BURLINGTON (Ia.) citizens, named Nemire and Hornung, went to New York and paid $1,500 for $25,000 of counterfeit money.

WILL J. ENGLISH, a noted desperado of Kentucky, was killed by Andrew Vaughan. He had been a terror for years.

SEVEN persons were badly injured in a railroad wreck at Germantown, Pa., caused by a switchtender's carelessness.

TWENTY-ONE coal mines in the Pittsburgh district were idle, and it was probable that many more would close down. The miners refuse to work at the rates offered.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, while in a drunken fit at Paris, Ill., beat members of his company and the organization was disbanded.

SECRETARY MCBRYDE, of the United Mine Workers, issued an address to miners, urging them to shun Sovereign and Hayes.

JOHN A. CREIGHTON, of Omaha, Neb., was given the title of count by Pope Leo for aiding the Catholic church.

HENRY B. CLEAVES was inaugurated governor of Maine for the second time and made a strong plea for protection.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, of the internal revenue bureau, was making active preparations to collect the income tax.

AT a conference of senators of both parties in Washington it was decided to make no attempt to correct errors in the tariff law.

EXCHANGES at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 4th aggregated $944,975,348, against $856,401,-764 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 4.6.

GEORGE JORDAN (colored) shot his wife, 6-year-old son and 3-year-old daughter, and then shot and killed himself at Savannah, Ga. Jealousy was the cause.

THE terms of 125 presidential postmasters will expire during the month.

THE City national bank of Birmingham, Ala., has decided to go into liquidation.

ROBERT NICHOLS and John Mullaney were killed in a snow slide at Silver City, N. M.

A WING of the state asylum for imbeciles at Columbus, O., was burned.

VIGILANTES came up with a band of horse thieves near Cantonment, I. T., and captured three of their number and hanged them to a tree.

IN Gov. Waite's final message to the Colorado legislature he scores the old parties and the federal courts.

NO MATERIAL improvement in trade was noted in Bradstreet's. Merchants were declared to be awaiting settlement of the currency question.

THE business failures in the United States during 1894 were 13,885, with liabilities of $172,992,856, a decrease of over 50 per cent. over 1893.

AN order was issued extending the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in the post offices in the United States. There are 126 of these offices.

THREE THOUSAND miners at Dubois and Reynoldsville, Pa., struck on account of wholesale discharges.

AN explosion of fireworks in Dolorme & Quentin's store at Milwaukee started a fire which caused $100,000 damage.

JUDGE PARKER, of the New York supreme court, decided the new constitution did not prohibit state officials using railroad passes.

THE officials of Sacramento, Cal., announced that any burglar or robber would be lynched if caught in that city.

JOHN F. BERGERON, a white man, was lynched by a mob at Idalia, N. C., for killing a man named Watson.

THE total bank clearings at sixty-nine cities in the United States during 1894 aggregated $44,906,400,000, 16 per cent. less than in the year 1893.

THE Honduras Lottery company, formerly the Louisiana, has at last been completely driven from all New England states.

MRS. WILLIAM FLINT, of Utica, N. Y., fatally shot her husband and his mother because of the latter's interference in her affairs.

A RACE from Minneapolis to Chicago between cowboys mounted on bronchos has been arranged, the date of the start to be February 7.

MRS. MARY J. DUNLEY and James S. Dunley, six times divorced and seven times married, were united for the latest—and they say the last—time by Justice Randall H. White in Chicago.

RAY WICKHAM, the 6-year-old son of a banker at Thornton, Ind., was stolen and held for ransom. He was rescued.

MRS. SUSAN ROWE expired while attending services in Woodward Avenue Baptist church at Detroit. She was 74 years old.

DURING a quarrel S. L. Swim shot and killed Widow Cooper and her daughter at the McDaniel farm, 13 miles from Newport, Ark.

ONE of the mills of the Miami powder works near Xenia, O., was blown up, three employes being killed.

THE village of Stuartsville, 4 miles northeast of Findlay, O., was nearly destroyed by fire.

FIRE near Baltimore, which destroyed a Standard Oil plant, acid and fertilizer works, caused a loss of $200,000.

FIRE originating in the Eagle flour mills destroyed the business portion of Hamlin, W. Va.

A BODY in the morgue in Chicago was identified as that of T. R. Smith, who was supposedly buried at Crystal Lake, Ill., four years ago.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, the woman suffragist and temperance advocate, will shortly retire from the temperance platform.

MRS. CLARA PENNELL, of Clinton, Ia., kidnaped when a child by her father, was reunited to her mother at Rockford, Ill.

J. E. RUMSEY, ex-mayor of Tipton, Ind., was found dead in bed.

LOUIS GALLOWAY (colored), living a mile from Edwards, Miss., together with his wife, were found murdered near their cabin.

FOUR lives were lost by the sinking of the pilot boat D. J. Lawler by a fishing schooner in the fog off Minot's light near Boston.

A RECEIVER was appointed for the Jefferson iron works of Steubenville, O., the indebtedness being $180,000.

JAMES COOK, a well-known character and ward politician, and Charles Hudnall, a city employe, killed each other in a duel in New Orleans.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MARY T. LATHROP, one of the most prominent Woman's Christian Temperance union workers in the world, died at her home in Jackson, Mich., aged 56 years.

MRS. CATHARINE NOLAN died in Litchfield, Ill., aged 112 years and 9 days. She was born in Wickow, Ireland, December 23, 1782, seven years before Washington's inauguration.

THOS H. PAYNTER, judge-elect of the court of appeals, handed in his resignation to Gov. Brown as a member of the present congress from the Ninth Kentucky district.

DR. GEORGE MARX, of the agricultural department, a well-known entomologist and a world's authority on spiders, died in Washington.

DANIEL H. CRAIG, who was the first general manager of the New York Associated Press, died at Asbury Park, N. J., aged 80 years.

SOFA MAI BOWMAN, for twenty-one years treasurer of Gardiner, Me., died at the age of 83. A remarkable fact in his life was that he had never ridden on a railroad train.

GEN. PHILIP SIDNEY POST, member of congress from the Tenth Illinois district, died suddenly in Washington, aged 62 years.

WILLIAM WHITE, 108 years old, died at Ottawa, Kan.

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM has prohibited the importation of American cattle. This action closes all the ports of continental Europe against American cattle and beef products and leaves to the exporter only the British market.

IN revenge for the loss of seven soldiers a Belgian force razed a Congo village and killed 100 of its inhabitants.

THE coasting steamer Initrahull foundered during a gale on the Irish coast and its crew of twenty-six men was lost.

IN a recent gale 322 English fishermer belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth were lost.

ALFRED MCCLURE, United States vice consul general at Belgrade, Servia, died after a lingering illness.

VIOLENT earthquake shocks in Italy shook Reggio, Messina and Milazzo.

THE Belgian government has decided to propose to parliament the annexation of the Congo Free State.

MEXICO was actively preparing for war with Guatemala. An invading army of over 5,000 was awaiting transportation at Acapulco.

CANADA'S public account shows an enormous increase in the dominion's public debt.

THE crown prince of Siam, Somdetch Chowta Maha Vajirunhis, died at Bangkok, aged 27 years.

A FIRE that started in the Globe office in Toronto, Ont., resulted in the death of one fireman, severe injuries of Fire Chief Ardagh and five other firemen, and a property loss of about $400,000.

CAPT. ALBERT DREYFUS, convicted of treason, was degraded in front of the military school at Paris in the presence of 5,000 troops.

LATER.

AFTER 36 hours of rain, the ice in the Ohio river went out the 7th at Bellaire and other points in Ohio. Several barges were lost and two bridges on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road were washed away.

IN the Republican caucus at Pierre, S. D., Senator Pettigrew was unanimously selected to succeed himself. The vote was 91 solid.

THE Montana legislature met and organized the 7th.

GOV. RICHARDS and other state officers of Wyoming were sworn in at Cheyenne the 7th.

A. H. DOANE, hotel proprietor at Barnes City, Ia., was found dead the 7th. He committed suicide by hanging.

THE elevator of T. Michael & Sons at Boyden, Ia., with 10,000 bushels of grain, was burned the 7th.

R. W. BOND, of Philadelphia, was sent to the hospital the 7th suffering from an attack of insanity brought about by excessive cigarette smoking.

THE morning of the 7th, 2,000 workingmen at St. Johns, N. F., who were thrown out of employment by the financial collapse, paraded the streets demanding "work or bread."

THE appraisers of the Jay Gould estate made their report to the courts of New York the 7th. They find the estate worth $80,931,580.

GEO. W. DAVIS, claim agent for the Lake Shore road, committed suicide at Cleveland O., the 7th, by shooting himself through the head. He was to have been married the same evening.

THE senate committee on public lands the 7th favorable reported the bill recommended by Secretary Smith for the relief of homestead settlers on timber lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan who suffered loss by reason of the severe forest fires of the past autumn. The bill has already passed the house.

AN explosion of gas generated in the Japan cake oven of the Specialty Hardware Works, of the Schrieber-Conchar Company at Dubuque, Ia., occurred the 7th. The explosion shook the surrounding buildings. Wm. R. Dougherty, foreman of the department, was killed and his remains burned to a crisp.

A BILL was introduced in the U. S. Senate the 7th for the admission of Oklahoma as a state.

E. L. COBURN, a prominent merchant of Pine Bluff, Ark., was cowhided in his office by Miss Mabel Huggard the 7th for a supposed insult. He was severely cut about the face.

CLEVELAND LIKES IT.

Carlisle's Scheme Meets the Approval of the President.

But He Thinks the Pending Measure Only a Step in the Direction of Currency Reform and a Sound Financial Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president has thrown off his usual reserve in discussing the pending currency bill with members of congress. Chairman Springer of the currency committee, Representative Culberson and several other house leaders have called at the white house of late and have talked at length with the president on the currency question. In these talks Mr. Cleveland has urged the great need of passing some form of currency legislation. He has pointed out that the Carlisle bill was not a reform of every existing evil of the financial system, any more than the tariff bill was a complete realization of the hopes of tariff reform. Yet, in the judgment of the president, the Carlisle bill was a step in the right direction, and with that accomplished there was hope of progressing until the financial system was perfected at every point. Mr. Cleveland expressed his approval of the Carlisle bill as a whole and in detail. He did not point out to his callers anything that he regarded as a flaw in it. He expressed the hope that it would receive favorable and speedy action.

HE EXPLAINS.

The President's Pointed Statement Regarding a Hawaiian Incident.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate debate on Senator Lodge's resolution in regard to Hawaiian matters has elicited a pointed statement from the president. The attention of the president having been called to a hint thrown out in the senate discussion on Friday that the visit of a certain "committee of royalists" from the Hawaiian islands was connected in some way with the departure of American ships from that locality, the president said:

"Of course such an insinuation is very absurd. Its propriety and the motive behind it, I am sure, can safely be left to the judgment of fair and right thinking Americans. I am entirely willing that all our people should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called 'committee of royalists.' Last year in the latter part of July, or early in August, three gentlemen from Hawaii arrived here and asked through the secretary of state my designation of a time when they could have an interview with me and present a message from the deposed Hawaiian queen. Though I could not with propriety recognize them, I was not disposed to refuse them personally the courtesy of an audience. Therefore a future day and hour were fixed for the interview. In the meantime at my request, transmitted through the secretary of state, these gentlemen made known the precise purpose of their visit in a note signed by J. A. Cummins, H. A. Wideman and Samuel Parker, in which they announced themselves as commissioners of Queen Liliuokalani, and formally requested an audience with the president, saying that they desired to ask his excellency whether there is any hope of his doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands."

"After this note had been submitted to me I prepared in writing, with some care, a reply to the question it contained to be read by me to the commissioners at our meeting. I intended to avoid all misunderstanding and misconception by absolutely confining myself to such written reply, of which the following is a copy:

"GENTLEMEN: You must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and instead of receiving you in any representative capacity, I meet you as individuals who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me. You ask me if there is any hope of my doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands.' I suppose that this question is largely prompted by the fact that soon after the overturning of the late government of the queen, I investigated that transaction and was satisfied that there had been such an unjustifiable interference in aid of that movement, on the part of the representatives of the government of the United States, in its diplomatic and naval service, as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also through that rectification to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor and probity. Fully appreciating the constitutional limits of my executive power and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task.

"Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the congress of the United States which had abundant power and authority in the premises. The executive branch of the government was thereby discharged from further duty and responsibility in the matter unless moved thereto by congressional command. The congress has, both by its action, and refusing to act, signified that nothing need be done touching American interference with the overthrow of the government of the queen.

"Quite lately a government has been established in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions. Upon general principles, and not losing sight of the special circumstances surrounding this case, the new government is clearly entitled to our recognition without regard to any of the incidents which accompanied or preceded its inauguration.

"This recognition and the attitude of the congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of course, led to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part to an effort to restore any government heretofore existing in the Hawaiian islands.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"When the day appointed for the meeting arrived I was confined to my bed by illness and unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read, and it was delivered to the commissioners, who, I believe, returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this commission or committee, and have never had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Amendment Introduced That Will Alter Materially the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The attack on the income tax law was begun in the senate Thursday when Senator Quay (rep., Pa.) introduced a proposed amendment to the urgent deficiency bill amending the tariff law by striking out all provision for an income tax and substituting a new woolen schedule, including a duty on raw wool.

Among other proposed amendments to the tariff law is one for the abolition of the one-tenth additional differential duty placed on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty; for the correction of the error made in regard to the tax on alcohol used in the arts, and a third relieving corporations of the provision of the income tax law requiring that they shall furnish lists of their employes to whom salaries of less than $4,000 are paid.

CURRENCY DISCUSSED.

Carlisle's Bill Under Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On January 3 Mr. Black (dem., Ga.) resumed the debate on the currency question which had been interrupted by the holiday recess. He denied that the banking and currency committee had heard only national bankers while considering the pending measure and had turned a deaf ear to all others. Legislation had not caused all the misfortunes under which the people were suffering, he said. It might have contributed to their misfortune, and he believed the passage of the present bill would contribute to their relief, but he deprecated the feeling abroad in the land that for all the ills and misfortunes of the people they should turn to congress. Mr. Black's advocacy of state banks of issue was ardent, but he concluded by expressing the opinion that the only real function of the government was the coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Haughen (rep., Wis.) described the currency bill as a crude, ill-considered measure, fraught with dangers to the country, and created considerable amusement by his reference to Mr. Springer's position last summer, when he (Springer) antagonized the repeal of the state bank tax. He referred to Mr. Springer as the most "agile" member on the floor, one whose voice had been on every side of every question, and said the administration had made no mistake when it had selected him to press the proposition for a "flexible and elastic" currency.

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.) said he had examined all the plans suggested for a reform of the currency, and he regarded the Carlisle bill, as amended by this Springer modification as the best solution of the problem offered. He was opposed, he said, to funding the greenbacks with interest-bearing bonds. He believed the banking business should be divorced from the government; that the greenbacks should be retired by the surplus revenue as rapidly as possible, and that a safe and elastic currency should be provided. These objects, he thought, would be attained by the passage of the pending bill. Mr. McCreary expressed the opinion that in the event of the failure of some currency legislation at this session, $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 of bonds would have to be issued.

On the 4th Mr. Hendrix (dem., N. Y.), a banker, continued the debate. Mr. Hendrix described at length the process by which the gold was withdrawn by speculators for shipment abroad, and then proceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the bank of France refused to pay, except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent. of gold on its demand obligations. These aggressions on our gold reserve must be stopped, and if the pending bill would stop them, afford relief, take the government out of the banking business as it had been taken out of the silver business, he would vote for it.

Mr. Hendrix said that the pending bill was open to the vital objection that it would not do what it set out to do. It would not relieve the treasury of the aggressions on its gold; it would be a failure as a bank measure, because it would superimpose upon an uncertain body of public credit currency a much longer and more uncertain body of private credit currency, without sufficient foundation under the former.

Mr. Sperry (dem., Conn.) presented his substitute to fund the greenbacks with 3 per cent. gold bonds for the information of the house.

Mr. Caruth (dem., Ky.) eulogized Secretary Carlisle and commended the efforts of the administration to solve the currency problem and relieve the treasury and indorsed the pending measure.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Mr. Hendrix had unwittingly pointed out the remedy for the present evil when he told the house that the great banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold vaults. "Why will not the secretary of the treasury exercise the same discretion?" he asked, amid a round of applause. "The exercise of this discretion did not impair the European banks. Who dared to say that the credit of this country with 68,000,000 of people behind it and an unlimited taxing power would be impaired because it refused to kneel at the demands of the Shylocks?"

"Why have not the republican secretaries of the treasury exercised that discretion?" asked Mr. Pence (pop., Col.).

"I have not been secretary of the treasury," replied Mr. Hepburn, hotly. "When I am I will answer. I am as fully convinced, however, as I am that I am alive that if the secretary of the treasury were now to exercise his discretion and pay gold when legitimate redemptions were asked and refuse it to sharks and speculators the evils from which we suffer would cease to be."

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me). placed the necessity for remedying the defects in the currency system above the necessity of relieving the treasury. The treasury had been living on hope for the last eighteen months and there could be no confidence until the revenues equaled the expenditures. Mr. Dingley asserted that the pending bill would not relieve the treasury. Mr. Gresham (dem., Tex.) supported the bill.

Mr. Boatner (dem., La.) expressed surprise at the opposition to the measure which had developed on the democratic side of the house. He paid a tribute to the abilities of Secretary Carlisle, and dwelt upon the duty of supporting him, which, he said, rested upon democrats.

Mr. Pence (pop., Col.) brought up Secretary Carlisle's advocacy of silver while a member of the house in supporting the Matthews resolution, and asked if soon after accepting the treasury portfolio he had not announced his intention of paying some of the government's obligations in silver and had been called down.

Mr. Boatner replied that it was useless to revive free silver as a factor of the currency question.

Mr. Bland retorted: "You can't run the democratic party on republican lines, and no mugwump can change its policy."

Mr. Boatner continued that it was the mistake of the century when the administration refused to pay obligations in silver as well as gold. "We should no longer keep ourselves on exhibition." Mr. Boatner concluded, "as unable to agree on a single measure that promises relief to the people."

Mr. Lacey (rep., Ia.) followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cockran (dem., N. Y.) deplored the tendency to treat the measure as a party one as likely to wreck it on the rocks of political expediency. "An agitation without result, which would ruffle restored business tranquility, had better be dropped. If this house succeeds in establishing a monetary system based on human reason and experience of experts, its last days will not be without profit or devoid of honor," he declared. There were, in his opinion, questions on which legislatures could divide along party lines with advantage, but this was not one of them.

He said there were many questions on which mankind had differed from the beginning of civilization and the questions connected with the finances and political economy were among those over which there had been most disputation. Nevertheless, he contended that immutable laws controlled these questions. To obey them was to bring blessings; to ignore them the reverse. We can, he declared, no more affect the economic laws by our legislation than we can by the same means affect the laws governing the seasons. He asked that the question now at issue be considered on the basis of these economic laws.

He thought he saw evidences that the judgment of the generation had been warped by the superabundance of talk of the "crime of 1873," when silver was demonetized, which had involved the use of a host of empty phrases and much mystery, but had brought but very little practical good to the people generally. The tendency to treat political economy as a mysterious science had enabled men to pose as statesmen, who, if they talked common sense, would have been discovered, but were able to confuse the people by shouting platitudinous nonsense.

"I am not one," said Mr. Cockran, "who pretends that prosperity can be forged in this chamber or by the law of the land. I believe all the law and gospel on the subject of political economy was revealed to the first man when a just God told him that 'By the sweat of his brow he must earn his bread.' Prosperity was in the earth, and charlatans who said they had it in their clothes or their brains, and who had cursed the country for twenty-five years, it was the chief object of his speech to oppose."

Taking up the banking and currency bill he spoke briefly of the claims of the committee that it would promote the ends of trade. He claimed that instead of promoting it would prevent, forbid and obstruct the very thing it was hoped it would accomplish. For local and domestic purposes, Mr. Cockran said he would not be afraid of silver as a standard of value, but his objection to it was based on the fact that throughout the world everything is measured by gold, and even if we had a local or national silver standard the products of the farmer and of other producers must ultimately after all be measured by the universal standard.

"I am opposed to any tax on currency," he replied to a question concerning the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues. "It is like taxing blood, like taxing the speed of a locomotive; it would be to tax everything valuable, to retard progress."

As to the pending bill, so far as it provided that money should be based on property it was sound, but its provisions would nullify its object. If it became law it would fall stillborn; not one note would be issued under it in twenty years. It would be a monument to the folly of the congress which followed the Sherman act by another makeshift. While the greenback had its uses, and the greenbacker was unjustly characterized as a crank, these bills had served their proper functions and should be taken out of our currency.

In reply to a question, Mr. Cockran said he favored the Baltimore plan in its entirety.

Mr. Henderson (rep., Ill.) asked if the pressing question was not how to pay the running expenses of the government.

"That is the question, but not all the question. But it is a very serious position which makes any trade dependent on the solvency of the treasury, and what I am seeking is a system that will divorce commerce from the government."

Mr. Catchings (dem., Miss.) said the upshot of Mr. Cockran's speech was to adopt the Baltimore plan, and thus turn his back on the treasury, leaving it to take care of itself. The purposes of the bill were to provide the people with a more abundant and elastic currency, and to relieve the treasury by retiring the large proportion of outstanding greenbacks. In discussing the probable effect of the Carlisle bill Mr. Catchings said that the outstanding certificates would be changed for those of smaller denominations to satisfy the needs for small money. It would follow that the bullion in the treasury would be coined and a small percentage of customs dues paid in silver.

The key to the opposition was that under the Baltimore plan the government would be made to stand sponsor for the notes of the banks, while it would not be under the pending bill. If the bill was so amended as to make the government guarantee the notes the opposition of bankers would be instantly withdrawn. The superiority of the Carlisle plan over the Baltimore plan was that it contemplated ultimate retirement of government notes, while the latter had no object but the profit of its framers.

Mr. Hendrix, of New York, declared that there was not a banker or anybody else who ever has commended that plan who has not proceeded upon the theory that the government would pay its floating debt and cease to use it as a currency. They were not formulating legislation foreign to them. They were settling a banking theory. They expected the retirement of the greenbacks and legal tenders.

Mr. Catchings spoke in support of the soundness of state banks. The assertion that state bank supporters of the south and west, those who demanded more money, represented people who had nothing to exchange for money was erroneous. There was not enough money for the banks to supply the needs of his section.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Thought to Have Been Lynched in Nebraska—A Hanging in Kentucky.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 3.—Barrett Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt county to the extent of several thousand dollars, is supposed to have been hanged by vigilantes, who then weighted the body and threw it into the quicksands in the Niobrara river Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Scott says she does not think there is any question that Scott was murdered. The citizens of O'Neill are making strenuous efforts to capture the perpetrators of this high-handed crime.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 3.—About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning a mob of twenty-five men went to the county jail, overpowered Jailer Best, secured the keys and took from jail Tom Blair, of Morgan county, and hanged him to a railroad trestle in the city limits. Blair fought desperately for his life, and was beaten almost into insensibility before he was hung. Blair was one of the parties who assisted in killing Capt. J. L. Bomar in this city last February. He was cleared of the charge and was in jail for shooting with intent to kill a few days ago. It is supposed friends of Bomar were the lynchers.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

A Mother and Two Children Perish in a Burning Tenement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Three lives were sacrificed Wednesday afternoon in a fire at 25 Pitt street. The victims were Lena Lehman, 24 years of age, and her two children, Sarah and Henry, aged, respectively, 2 years and 3 months. The fact that lives were lost in the fire was not discovered until some time after it was extinguished, when firemen found the three bodies, burned to a crisp, lying beneath a heap of debris in a turn of a stairway on the third floor.

The woman lived on the fourth floor and was trying to escape to the street when she and her infants perished in the flames. Their lives would have been saved had the panic-stricken mother remained in her apartments, as help promptly arrived.

A VACANT CHAIR.

Gen. Post, of the Illinois Delegation in Congress, Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Philip Sidney Post, of the Tenth Illinois district, died at 4:10 o'clock Sunday morning in his apartments at Hotel Hamilton in this city after a short illness. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure brought on by an acute attack of gastritis.

[Gen. Post was a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, and was reelected to the Fifty-fourth congress as a republican by about 13,000 majority. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 19, 1833. When the war broke out he entered the union army as a second lieutenant of the Fifth Illinois infantry and rose to the rank of brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed consul to Vienna and was promoted to consul general of Austro-Hungary in 1874 and resigned in 1879. Gen. Post was prominent in Grand Army circles and was elected commander of the department of Illinois in 1883.]

Cholera Epidemic Increasing.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Jan. 7.—The correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says the cholera epidemic is on the increase. Whole cargoes of dried meat are being returned to the owners, the necessity for fumigating by the health board having ruined the beef.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

Summary of Important Events During the Year 1894.

List of the Most Illustrious Dead—Legislative and Political Action—Disasters, Murders, Suicides, Hangings and Fires.

The necrological list of 1894 contains an unusually long array of names of persons eminent in the various departments of the world's industries. Literature has lost Constance Fenimore Woolson, one of the best of our women novelists, whose name is familiar to all magazine readers; George W. Childs, the philanthropist and newspaper publisher, an enlightened patron of books and authors and a staunch friend of the printer; Dr. W. F. Poole, the foremost of American librarians, whose work was specially illustrated in the organization of the Newberry library in Chicago; Prof. William Robertson Smith, an oriental scholar of rare attainments; Dr. Philip Spitta, who has enriched musical literature with his colossal work, the "Life of Sebastian Bach," as well as with numerous essays; Henry Morley, the English essayist; Edmund H. Yates, equally celebrated as critic, correspondent and author; Prof. W. H. Whitney, the philologist of Yale college; Walter Pater, one of the most charming of modern essay writers; Celia L. Thaxter, the New England poetess of the ocean; Prof. H. K. Brugsch, the Egyptologist; Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Autocrat and humorist of world-wide fame; James Anthony Froude, the historian, and Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most popular novelists of the day, who died in his far-away Samoan home, mourned by thousands of readers in this country and in Europe.

In Politics.

From the world of politics and statesmanship there have departed W. H. Waddington, ex-premier of France, who had made a distinguished reputation in diplomatic circles; Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian hero and revolutionist, whose long struggle for the freedom of his country stirred the whole civilized world nearly half a century ago; M. Sadi-Carnot, president of France, who fell a victim to anarchistic fury; A. G. Curtin, the war governor of Pennsylvania; Robert C. Winthrop, ex-member of congress, contemporary of Clay and Webster, and one of the best historical scholars in the country; Gen. N. P. Banks, ex-speaker of the house; Judge James W. McDill, member of the interstate commerce commission; United States Senators Colquitt (Ga.), Vance (N. C.), and Stockbridge (Mich.); ex-Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.

Music and the Drama.

The musical and dramatic world has lost some of its most eminent representatives, though the loss is largely confined to the musical department. It includes Hans Guido von Bulow, the pianist and composer, who had a most remarkable career; Ernest Camille Sivori, the Italian violinist, who half a century ago was all the rage; Janet M. Patey, one of the few great contralto oratorio singers; Agnesley Cook, the English opera basso; Marie Alboni-Pepoli, unquestionably the greatest contralto singer the world has had; Mme. Fersch-Madi, the prima donna; Emanuel Chabrier, a favorite French composer; and Anton Gregor Rubinstein, the Russian composer and pianist, whose death was a loss to the whole world of music. The dramatic stage has lost the two Vokes sisters, Rosina and Victoria, who have delighted thousands with their merriment, and Steele Mackaye, the eccentric genius and visionary, who died of the labor involved by his many daring schemes.

Art.

Art, too, has been a great sufferer. During the year there have died Joseph Keppler, proprietor of Puck and the most accomplished cartoonist in the United States; William Hart, the landscape painter, whose finished work and smooth touch gave him so much reputation some years ago; George P. A. Healy, one of the most eminent of American portrait painters; George Inness, who in the future will be accorded the highest place among American landscape painters; Launt Thompson, the sculptor, and P. A. Hamerton, not only an artist, but an authority in art criticism recognized the world over.

Religion and the Law.

The religious world mourns the loss of Rev. R. W. Patterson and Prof. Swing, both of them intimately connected with the life and growth of Chicago; Dr. James McCosh, the ex-president of Princeton college, who has made valuable contributions to the literature of religion and philosophy; and Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, the learned professor of the Union theological seminary. From the ranks of the law there have departed George Ticknor Curtis, David Dudley Field, John Duke Coleridge, the English lord chief justice, all famed not alone as jurists, but as writers on constitutional, historical and international topics connected with their profession. The most eminent physician who has passed away is Dr. Brown-Sequard, the famous Parisian specialist.

Science.

Science will miss Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz, whose researches, particularly in the realms of light, sound and electricity, have been of invaluable service to the world, and Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose engineering skill gave the Suez Canal to the nations, but whose fame has been clouded by the unfortunate scandals growing out of his latest project, the Panama canal.

In Other Walks of Life.

The world of education has lost one brilliant representative, Elizabeth Peabody, who has done such a great work for children. The army world loses Gen. Jubal A. Early of the confederate service and Gen. Henry W. Slocum of the union army. Two eminent foreign editors, John Walter of the London Times and Francis Magnard of the Paris Figaro, have passed away. Royalty has not been a great sufferer, its only victims being Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco; Comte de Paris, the French claimant; and Czar Alexander III. of Russia.

Legislative.

The year 1894 was memorable for many things in America. The legislative history of the United states presents some points of interest. Congress reconvened January 8. The Wilson tariff bill, which was reported to the house December 19, 1893, with the income tax amendment, was passed February 1, 1894. After reference to the senate committee it was reported back with amendments March 21. It passed the senate July 3 and the conferrees were appointed on the same day. The house accepted the senate amendments August 13. It became a law August 27 without the president's signature. The bill repealing the federal election law passed the senate February 7 and the Behring sea bill April 5. On the 17th of April the house passed the quorum-counting rule. The bill to repeal the 10-per-cent tax on state banks was defeated in the house June 6. The anti-option bill passed the house June 22. The bill to admit New Mexico in the union was passed by the house June 28, and that admitting Utah July 30. On the next day the land forfeiture bill was passed by the house. The Bailey bankruptcy bill passed the house July 13. On the 21st the house passed a resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote. A bill providing for the inspection of immigrants and punishment of anarchists was passed by the senate August 6. The remaining act of legislation was the passage of the railroad pooling bill by the house December 11.

Financial.

The money problem was the cause of much anxiety in business and financial circles. The continued outflow of gold rendered it necessary in February to sell bonds for $50,000,000, and another issue for the same amount had to be made in November. These were 5 per cent. bonds, and the prices realized for them were about equal to an allowance of 3 per cent. for the use of money by the government. Silver has declined further, tending to weakness all through the year except during the short time that a silver loan to China was under discussion. Last month it sold in London at a price equivalent to 60 cents per fine ounce, giving 41 4 cents as the value of the pure silver in the United States dollar, and a ratio of about 34½ to 1. Four weeks ago Secretary Carlisle submitted a new currency scheme, which was indorsed by the president in his message, but met with such violent opposition that the house committee on currency and banking has agreed on a substitute which is understood to be acceptable to Secretary Carlisle and will be introduced in the house at an early day. It provides that banks may issue currency to 75 per cent. of their real capital on deposit of 30 per cent. of the amount in legal tenders, currency certificates, etc., and paying tax to a redemption fund of 5 per cent. It proposes to allow state banks to issue currency of any denomination, while national banks are to be limited to notes of not less than $10 each, the 10 per cent. tax to be nominally retained for state banks which wish to issue circulation not protected by the conditions named.

Appointments.

A few executive appointments have been made, some of which attracted widespread interest. January 15 W. B. Hornblower was nominated to the supreme bench, but was rejected by the senate after a memorable contest by Senator Hill. January 22 the name of Wheeler H. Peckham was sent to the senate and it, too, was rejected by the same influences. February 19 the name of Senator Edward D. White, of Louisiana, was sent in and the long fight was ended by his confirmation.

The president called for the resignation of the Utah commission April 11, and residents of the new state were appointed in their places. The only treaties of the year are one with China, making some concessions, and one with Japan, recognizing her as a civilized and independent nation.

The Great Strike.

The memorable event of the year has been the disturbance of industrial conditions by mob violence growing indirectly out of the strike at Pullman. It was heralded by marches of commonweal armies to Washington, like those of Coxey's and Randall's. In the same month there were some strikes—a lockout at Chicago called by the Central Building league, a miners' strike attended by considerable violence, and a strike on the Great Northern railroad which was soon settled by arbitration. The great strike at Pullman in June was followed by a boycott of Pullman cars ordered by the American railway union. The railroad strike begun upon the Illinois Central road, rapidly spread, and the Knights of Labor joined in sympathy. The claim was made that the strikers were interfering with the movement of the mails and passenger traffic, and that the Chicago and elsewhere were destroying property. The federal courts issued injunctions. As little heed was paid to them, however, the state militia and federal troops were called out. The trades unions of Chicago attempted to strike, but the strike was a comparative failure. As violence increased and millions of property were destroyed the President issued his proclamation of warning to the rioters, and by the liberal use of troops they were finally dispersed, with slight loss of life, property was protected, and the roads were again put in regular running order. Both houses of congress sustained the president in his action.

July 10 Debs and other leaders of the American Railway union were indicted and a week later they were also cited to appear for contempt of court. August 5 the railroad strike was declared off and September 5 the strike at Pullman. Meanwhile the president appointed Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan and N. D. Worthington a commission to investigate the whole question of labor disturbances, and that commission has made its report. Debs and his associates have been found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment in jail. The sentence was subsequently suspended for an opportunity to test the jurisdiction of the court.

Elections.

At the fall elections the democratic majority in the house was replaced by a republican majority of 134, the next house standing—republicans, 245; democrats, 105; populists, 6.

Municipal Reform.

The wave of municipal reform which has swept over the country originated in New York, where the general disgust with Tammany corruption was stirred up to furious indignation by the disclosures of the Lexow investigation. The feeling was strong enough at election time to secure the crushing defeat of Tammany, from Mr. Hill, the candidate for governor, to the lowest man on the ticket.

Hawaii.

The year has been marked also by the close of the Hawaiian controversy. At the beginning of the year the United States minister was still negotiating with Queen Liliuokalani. The provisional government was asked to restore her authority, but refused. Thereupon Mr. Willis was notified that the whole matter was left with congress. Resolutions passed the house declaring against interference in Hawaiian affairs, and a similar policy was adopted by the senate. Meanwhile the provisional government kept steadily on with its work of organization. A constitution was promulgated and adopted in June and on the Fourth of July the republic was proclaimed, with S. B. Dole as the first president. On the 7th of August the government was recognized by the United States.

China and Japan.

In Asia the war between Japan and China has occupied the attention of the whole world. It broke out in June as the outcome of a dispute between the two powers as to the rights of suzerainty in Corea. Both landed troops in Corea, but the Chinese were driven out speedily. The war was transferred to Chinese soil, and by a rapid succession of victories on land and sea the Chinese power has been broken and the empire now lies at the mercy of Japan. Negotiations for peace are pending, and Japan has received the congratulations of the world for the skill and valor with which it has overcome its huge enemy.

Central and South America.

Central America as usual has been the theater of almost endless revolutions. The effort to form a union between Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, from which so much was hoped, has failed.

In South America Brazil has been the center of interest. The rebellion there has been squelched, except in some of the outlying provinces. The chiefs of the rebellion are fugitives, and the new president, Moraes, has inaugurated what appears to be a firm and stable government.

Notable Disasters.

The worst disasters of 1894 have been as follows:

In January 6 were killed at a fire in Buffalo, N. Y., 7 by an avalanche in the Appenines, 16 in a railroad wreck in Cuba, 200 by a temple fire at Ning Po, China, 21 by a fire at Escalon, Mexico, 100 by an earthquake in Mongolia, 10 by an avalanche in the Rocky mountains, 8 by fire at the Boone county (Ia.) poor-farm, 13 by a falling building at Gotha, Germany, and 15 in a railroad wreck at Samara, Russia.

In February 7 lost their lives by a cyclone in Alabama, 7 by a railroad wreck at Compiegne, France, 8 by an explosion in Paris, 12 by storm in England, 13 by a mine accident at Plymouth, Pa., 19 by a storm in Germany, 13 by a railroad wreck at Jelan, Russia, 45 by explosion of a German war vessel, 29 by hurricane in Australia, 8 by a mine accident at Rossburg, N. H., 50 by hurricane at Mauritius, and 21 by boiler explosion at Alexanderovsk, Russia.

In March 11 perished by fire at Oscarshamn, Sweden, 15 by fire at Hongkong, 29 by cyclone in Texas, 6 by drowning at Lake Patzcuaro, Mexico, 6 by fire at Laon, France, 30 by dynamite explosion at Santander, Spain, 10 by mine accident in Keweenaw county, Mich., 9 by fire at Hinton, Va., 11 by mine accident at Koscielew, Poland, and 23 by snow-slides in Idaho and Oregon.

In April 11 were killed in a mine in Breslau, Germany, 7 by fire at Frankfort, Germany, 15 by fire at Petersburg, Va., 10 by the fall of a building at Memphis, 19 in a mine in Japan, 9 by theater fire in Milwaukee, 13 by fire in Buffalo, 211 by earthquake in Thibet, 4.0 by earthquake in Greece, 19 by fire at Ivanovo, Russia, 14 by fire in New Orleans, 13 in a mine at Mons, Belgium, 2.0 by drowning in Roumania and 12 by a landslide in Canada.

In May 12 were killed by explosion in Hamburg, Germany, 15.00 by earthquake in Venezuela, 7 by cyclone in Ohio, 19 by floods in Pennsylvania, 1,000 by floods in China, 6 in a mine at Anderlues, Belgium, 2.0 by floods in India, 8 by floods in British Columbia, and 11 by a flood at Pueblo, Colo.

In June 150 lost their lives in a railroad wreck in San Salvador, 31 by flood in Spain, 10 by a cloudburst Durango, Mexico, 10 by cyclone at Yanaliza, Mexico, 6 by fire at Portland, Ore., 20 by drowning at Brighton, Col., 22 by fire at Yamagadi, Spain, 222 in a mine in Silesia, 45 by drowning at Samara, Russia, 254 in a mine at Asturia, Spain, and 15 by cyclone in Minnesota.

In July 26 were killed by earthquake in Japan, 100 by drowning at Tokay, Hungary, 19 in a railroad wreck at Biscay, Spain, 100 by earthquake in Constantinople, 13 by lightning in Schoetz, Prussia, 10 in a mine in Hazleton, Pa., 15 by a cloudburst near Saltido, Mex., and 20 by forest fires in Wisconsin.

In August 10 perished by drowning in Wales, 50 by earthquake in Sicily, 100 by cyclone in Spain, 15 by flood in Mexico, 1,000 by hurricane in the sea of Azof, 300 by flood in Texas, and 1,0.0 by fire in Canton, China.

In September 700 lost their lives by forest fires in Wisconsin and Minnesota, 20 by drowning in England, 25 by forest fires in Canada, 50 in a railroad wreck near Paris, 100 by fire at Chin King, China, 33 by cyclone in Iowa, and 50 by waterspout in Mexico.

In October 200 perished by flood in Cuba, 150 by a waterspout in Venezuela, 5 by cyclone in Arkansas, 200 by explosion in Nicaragua, 65 by a storm near Key West, 7 by fire in Detroit, 300 by cyclone in Japan, 9 in a railroad wreck at Chatham, England, 10 by storm in New York City, 15 by storm in San Domingo, 17 by fire at Grosay, Russia, 85 in a mine at Pesth, 20 by fire and 100 by flood in China, 61 by explosion in Rio Janeiro, 260 by earthquake in Japan, 2,000 by earthquake in the Argentine Republic, 14 by fire at Seattle, Wash., 7 by a tenement-house fire in New York city, and 15 by fire in Joenkoeping, Sweden.

In November 100 perished by earthquake in Mexico, 15 by volcanic eruption in Mexico, 150 by cloudburst in Venezuela, 20 in a mine in Bohemia, 200 by earthquake in Japan, 100 by earthquake in Bolivia, 29 in a mine in Saxony, 43 by flood in Cyprus, 225 by earthquake in Italy, 8 in a mine at Collier's Station, W. Va., 22 by explosion in Honduras, 9 by snowslide at Monte Cristo, Wash., 20 by earthquake at Quinto and 38 by fire in China.

In December 10 were killed in a railroad wreck in Russia, 5 by an explosion at Ottawa, Ont., 11 by a tidal wave at Panama, 75 by earthquake in the New Hebrides, 12 by railroad wreck in New South Wales, 7 by boiler explosion at West Bay City, Mich., 19 by railroad wreck at Chalford, Eng., 100 by storm in England, 43 by fire at Silver Lake, Ore., and 50 by flood in Colombia.

Various Disasters in the United States.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country as reported by mail and telegraph:

Drownings	2,443	Mines	473
Fires	1,677	Cyclones and st'ms	517
Explosions	769	Lightning	267
Falling b'ld's, etc.	278		

Epidemics.

The prevailing epidemics of the year have been cholera, its ravages having been the worst in Russia, the plague in China, and smallpox in the Pacific islands. The total number of deaths reported has been 179,910, as compared with 66,000 in 1893, 563,341 in 1892, 33,220 in 1891 and 50,000 in 1890. The distribution of these losses has been as follows:

China	153,372	Turkey	442
Russia	11,463	Germany	134
Philippine Islands	4,500	Holland	42
		Poland	25
Galicia	3,111	Belgium	49
Canary Islands	1,0.0	Portugal	4
Spain	211		

Battles.

The loss of life in battles in 1894 is much larger than that of 1893, owing largely to the Chinese-Japanese war. The total loss, roughly estimated, was 82,570, as compared with 11,431 last year, and mainly distributed as follows:

China and Japan	65,315	Egypt	4,000
Armenia	10,000	South Africa	620
Brazil	8,750	Java	540
Central America	5,18	Mexico	351
Sierra Leone	541	India	294

Railroad Disasters.

The loss of life by railroad disasters for the year was 3,644, as compared with 4,003 in 1893, 4,428 in 1892, 3,261 in 1891 and 3,420 in 1890. The number of seriously injured was 2,597, as compared with 4,864 in 1893, 3,383 in 1892, 2,707 in 1891 and 2,743 in 1890.

Summary of Disasters.

As accurately as can be estimated 6,504 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 77 upon inland waters, 3,644 by railroads, 25,071 by disasters abroad, 7,716 by disasters at home. Adding to these 82,570 by battle and 179,910 by pestilence makes a total of 305,792.

Suicides.

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1894 is 4,912, as compared with 4,436 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,331 in 1891, 2,640 in 1890, and 2,224 in 1889. The total is considerably larger than of any of the last twelve years. Of this number 3,876 were males and 1,036 females. Physicians still head the list, as compared with professional men, forty-five of them having taken their lives as compared with seven ministers. The causes of suicide were as follows:

Despondency	1,499	Ill-health	279
Unknown	1,310	Dom. infelicity	241
Insane	451	Disap'p'd love	132
Liquor	181	Business losses	122

In these cases of self-murder 1,729 poisoned themselves, 1,504 shot themselves, 720 hanged themselves, 323 drowned themselves, 247 cut their throats, 81 threw themselves in front of trains, 78 stabbed themselves, 51 threw themselves from roofs and windows, 24 set themselves afire, 3 starved themselves, and 4 blew themselves up with dynamite. The novel feature in this horrible business is that in 1894 poison took the place of the pistol for the first time as the leading agency of self-murder.

Murders.

The total number of murders committed in 1894 shows a startling increase over 1893, being 9,800 as compared with 6,615 in 1893, 6,791 in 1892, 5,906 in 1891, 4,290 in 1890, and 3,567 in 1889, a record rapidly increasing and out of all proportion to the increase of population. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	4,236	High'w'ymen killed	204
Unknown	1,855	Strikes	179
Jealousy	832	Insanity	156
Liquor	776	Self-defense	99
By hi. hwaymen	525	Outrage	49
Infanticide	240	Riots	25
Resisting arrest	272		

Legally Executed.

The number of legal executions in 1894 was 132, as compared with 126 in 1893 and 107 in 1892. There were 91 executed in the south and 41 in the north.

Work of Judge Lynch.

Judge Lynch has executed 190 persons, 187 men and three women, during 1894, ten less than last year. The following record of lynchings since 1885 shows that these horrible outrages are slowly decreasing: 1885, 181; 1886, 133; 1887, 123; 1888, 142; 1889, 176; 1890, 127; 1891, 193; 1892, 236; 1893, 200; 1894, 190. Of the lynchings in 1894 166 occurred in the south and 24 in the north.

Embezzlements.

The record of dishonesty continues to be appalling. Embezzlers, defaulters, swindlers, and bank wreckers have succeeded in stealing $25,234,112 of other people's money, as compared with $19,929,692 last year. Out of 629 cases reported 44 stole over $50,000, 37 over $100,0.0, 4 over $500,000, and 4 over $1,000,0.0.

Fires.

The losses by fire in 1894 aggregate $134,127,-042 as compared with $168,256,940 for the preceding year, a decided falling off in the volume. Of these fires those with losses of $100,-000 and upwards contributed $65,254,200 and smaller fires $88,672,842.

A Bright Spot.

As an offset to the black record of rascality printed here it is pleasure to record a generous bestowal, by will or otherwise, of money upon churches, colleges, charitable institutions, museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., amounting to $19,967,116, as compared with $29,-219,264 last year.

Colored Folks Celebrate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2.—The colored people of Montgomery celebrated Emancipation day Tuesday by a public parade and a speech by Booker T. Washington, principal of the colored normal school at Tuskegee. His speech was very favorably commented upon by both white and black and was filled with good advice as to the two races living together in peace and quiet.

Chicago's death rate for the year was only 13.1 per 1,000, proving it to be the healthiest large city in the world.

WASHINGTON CHITCHAT.

Some Pleasant Tales About Ex-Senator H. W. Blair.

For Ten Days He Talked to Senator Ingalls and an Empty Room—Senator Pettigrew's Good Resolution—Irwin's Conscience Money.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who was famous throughout the length and breadth of the land a few years ago as the author, defender, expounder and tireless champion of the Blair educational bill, was a grave and dignified senator, but a fellow of infinite jest with those who knew him. He was a natural born wit and story teller, but maintained a gravity of deportment on account of his scholarship and intellectual standing as well as because of his official position. There

BLAIR DELIVERING HIS TEN-DAY SPEECH.

are never any roll calls in the senate, unless some senator demands the presence of a quorum. Senator Blair talked ten days against time, in order to give his friends opportunity to return to Washington and vote for his bill. Every day when Blair arose the other senators would depart, and Blair would talk for three or four hours to an empty senate, and to empty galleries. Vice President pro tempore Ingalls would sit alone with folded arms during this senatorial "debate," and the shorthand reporters made stenographic reports of the speech. After it was all over and the bill was defeated, other debates were in order, and a number of senators began to talk. One day, while Senator Sanders, of Montana, was speaking, a "call of the senate" was ordered upon the request of Senator Davis, of Minnesota. Thereupon Senator Blair arose, and, with great dignity, said:

"I want to call the attention of the senate, and of the country, to the fact that during the long and interesting debate on the Blair educational bill, it was never necessary to have a 'call of the senate,' in order to have a full attendance of the senate, and crowds in the galleries."

Everybody present laughed. But that remark is on the official record, to make future historians believe that interested crowds listened to Senator Blair for ten long days, when, as a matter of fact, nobody was present except Senator Ingalls and the official reporters.

One of Blair's Yankee Stories.

On that occasion, during his long speech, to illustrate the acumen of obscure men, Senator Blair read from a New England newspaper, as a part of his speech, the following story:

Deacon Cole came into the town of New Hampton, N. H., one evening, and driving up to the store at which he always traded, in front of which there were half a dozen loungers, he inquired if anyone had seen his wife Polly that day. No one had, and he went on to say that she had suddenly disappeared about nine o'clock in the forenoon, and he had not seen her since.

"Do you figure that she has skipped out?" asked one of the crowd.

"Hardly. Polly's fifty-seven, you know, and as homely as a toadstool."

"But wimin is curus critters," observed another citizen. "She might have gone off to the nayburs in a huff."

"I've bin to all the nayburs," replied the deacon.

"Searched the house?"

"Yes."

"Ain't in the garret?"

"No."

"Ain't down cellar?"

"No."

"Ain't in the barn?"

"No."

"Nor in the smokehouse?"

"No."

"Well, that beats me. Bet you ten to one she's gone crazy and wandered off, or else she's got tired of you and skipped."

"What's the fuss here?" asked a tin peddler, as he drove up.

The facts were given him, and he turned on the deacon with:

"Why, dang your buttons, you don't know even a little bit! She fell into the well, in course, and you'd better hurry home and get her out!"

The deacon drove away at a rattling pace, while the crowd laughed at his expense; but next day when he appeared in town I asked him if he had any news of his wife, and he replied:

"Oh, yes, Polly was in the well all right enough, and had been standing in water up to her chin all day. Rather blamed me for not hearing her holler, but she got all over it after being dried out."

A Prediction That Came True.

Henry C. Hansbrough used to be a Chicago newspaper reporter. He went to the territory of Dakota and established a newspaper at Devil's Lake, called the Inter Ocean. I used to write letters for his paper. He came here as a member of congress when the state of North Dakota was established. One evening in July, 1880, he said:

"John A. Logan walked into the office of the Chicago Tribune one day and told Mr. Medill that he was going to be the next senator from Illinois. He gave it to Mr. Medill as an item of news, but Mr. Medill said it was not news, and only Logan's opinion. Gen. Logan was elected to the senate in January following, and then Mr. Medill printed the story. Well, I came in here to-night to tell you that I am to be the next senator from North Dakota, to succeed Senator Pierce. You can print it as news or as opinion, just as you please; but I am telling you a fact which is beyond question."

Senator Hansbrough was elected to succeed Senator Pierce, as predicted; but when he told me the story, it looked improbable enough to be one of Dick Bright's fish stories. He has been a very good senator, too. He was always a hard workingman; struggling in youth for bread and butter. Political elevation has not changed him. He is always up with the sun and never idle.

A Joke on Honest John Irwin.

Many men try to defraud the government in the matter of the payment of taxes, in customs duties and in other ways. Occasionally these men have twinges of conscience and send money to the secretary of the treasury. Large amounts in the aggregate are thus received annually, and all such contributions are recorded in the books as credited to "the conscience fund." The broad assertion may be made that all of these moneys come from violators of the law.

Hon. John N. Irwin, of Iowa, was made governor of the territory of Idaho in 1883, and visited that country, but declined to reside there. He returned to Iowa, resumed his business and sent his resignation to President Arthur. The resignation was not immediately accepted, and many months passed before a new governor was appointed. Finally, in order to settle the treasury accounts, a draft was sent to Mr. Irwin for $1,800 in payment for his services as governor of Idaho. Being an honorable gentleman and scrupulously careful in such matters, Mr. Irwin indorsed the check and returned it to the treasury department without collecting the money. To his surprise, amazement and indignation, it was credited to the "conscience fund." Mr. Irwin tried in vain to have the books changed; but there was no other place in the treasury to put the money, and there it stands credited to the "conscience fund." It is in no sense discreditable to Mr. Irwin, but a matter of really great credit to him; for most men would have accepted the money. But, at the same time, he was annoyed at first with the disposition of the check which his conscience would not allow him to accept.

A Senator's Good Resolution.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, was in Washington during the two

MR. PETTIGREW HANDS IN HIS CARD.

winters preceding the admission of his state to the union. As an ex-delegate in congress he had the privilege of the floor of the house; but when he wanted to see senators he was obliged to sit in the public reception room and send in his card, like all the ordinary private citizens. Being intensely in earnest about securing statehood for his people, he begrudged every minute thus spent. He regarded it as time wasted. He was exasperated at the slowness of senators in responding to his card. Statehood came at last, and he was elected by the legislature as their first senator from South Dakota. Soon afterwards I met him, and asked him to tell his first sensation when informed of his election to the senate. He replied:

"My very first thought was 'now I won't have to send in my card in order to see the big men inside of that big marble senate chamber, but can walk in without interruption or delay. And whenever any citizen sends his card to me I'll answer him right away.'"

And he has kept that resolution. Senator Pettigrew never keeps man, woman or child waiting to suit his convenience. He always drops current business to respond to cards of people outside who are waiting to see him.

SMITH D. FRY.

Woman at Her Physical Best.

The question as to the mental and physical ripeness of womanhood is not one that can in its physical aspect be answered arbitrarily, and I prefer to consider the physical side first, for the sake of its antithesis, writes Amelia E. Barr in Ladies' Home Journal. Climate, heredity, constitutional tendencies, the influences of home, of nurses, of teachers, localities and associations are all important factors and exert influences on maturity so variable as to be beyond estimating. But it is quite safe to say that in temperate climates and under ordinary favorable circumstances a woman is physically at her highest point of perfection from the age of 25 to 35.

Forgotten Item of Campaigns.

There is one item of campaigning, the expense of which is not generally known. It is estimated that at an election in New York city the expenditure for cloth transparencies bearing the names of candidates amounts alone to more than $15,000. These are worthless after election, and are burned up in the bonfires that follow.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Oatmeal Gems: One pint cooked oatmeal, one pint sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a quick, hot oven.

—Chocolate Macaroons: One-half pound pulverized sugar, one-quarter of a pound grated vanilla chocolate mixed with the beaten whites of two eggs. Drop small cakes of this mixture with a spoon on a tin covered with white paper, and bake in a very moderate oven for a quarter of an hour.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—To cleanse cherry and mahogany furniture dissolve a small lump of common washing soda in some very hot water. Wash only a small portion of the wood at a time with a bit of flannel dipped in the soda water, and dry it immediately with another piece of flannel, rubbing it until it is highly polished.—Christian Inquirer.

—Browned Sweetbread: Parboil a sweetbread and let it get cold. Then flour it well and fry for about a quarter of an hour, and let it get cold. To serve make some brown gravy and warm the sweetbread in it. Those who do not like to see a whole sweetbread served at once, should cut it into one-inch slices before frying.—Leeds Mercury.

—Apple Salad: Pare, core and cut half a dozen tart, juicy apples into very thin slices. Put a layer of apples in the bottom of a glass berry dish, sprinkle them with a little powdered sugar and a little ground cinnamon, then another layer of apples, etc., until all is used. Stand in a cold place until needed for use.—Cheerful Moments.

—Roast Goose: Take a common goose, clean it well and wash it the same as a turkey. Make a dressing of six or eight potatoes, well boiled and mashed, two onions, chopped very fine, two teaspoonfuls of sage, one of salt and one of pepper. Put it into the body of the goose and sew it up. Roast two hours, basting it frequently in its own drippings. When about half done, turn off the fat in the roaster. The last drippings are sufficient for the gravy. To make the gravy, put the gizzard, neck and liver into a saucepan with a quart of water and a little pepper, salt and mace. Let it boil down to about a half pint. When done, braid up the liver very fine with a knife, and put it back into the water it was boiled in; then add the drippings of the goose; thicken it with a little flour rubbed smooth in a little cold water and give it one boil, stirring it all the time.—Boston Budget.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

According to This Writer She Dates Back to Bible Times.

Oh, "the ideal wife"—that is, the man's ideal—is, as a rule, the creation of his own intense masculine selfishness. The best picture of the "ideal wife" I have ever seen you will find in the book of Proverbs, chapter xxxi., and it is a man's ideal all the way through, "the words of King Lemuel," but it is "the prophecy that his mother taught him." So it comes from a woman after all. "The heart of her husband trusteth in her, and he shall have no lack of gain. She will do him good—she seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands—she bringeth her food"—and this, too, quite likely—"from afar.

"She riseth also while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household"—while he rolls over for another snooze—"she considereth a field and buyeth it"—and he owns two thirds of it—"her lamp goeth not out by night"—but he is first to bed and last to get up—"her husband is known in the gates"—because he has such an excellent wife—"she maketh fine linen and selleth it"—but it does not appear that he does anything except to sit in the gates—"among the elders of the land. She openeth her mouth with wisdom"—while he wisely keeps his shut, save when he has the good taste and appreciation to "call her blessed" and "praise her." "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness"—wherefore he has an easy time of it, and has no need to bother his head about anything.

There is "the ideal wife" for you; her husband is mentioned only three times in the description of her household, once he is safely "trusting in her," once he is praising her, having nothing else to do himself, and the other time he is sitting in the gates, wearing out the dome of his pants, which is, perhaps, one reason why her candle burns all night. "The ideal wife"—why—"There is only one good wife in this congregation," said a grim old minister, standing in his pulpit one Sunday morning; every man and woman in the house looked at each other—"and every man thinks he has got her," the pastor concluded. That is the "ideal wife," the woman who takes care of your children, your home, your clothes and yourself.—Robert J. Burdette, in Philadelphia Press.

Graham Loaves.

To each pint of lukewarm wetting, composed of equal portions of water and sweet milk, add a tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and a small cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in about two tablespoonfuls of the wetting. Then stir in with a spoon a heaping quart of Graham flour, or as much more as may be found necessary to form a dough sufficiently stiff to be taken from the mixing bowl in a mass. Turn this dough on a molding board well sprinkled with white flour, and knead, adding white flour until the dough ceases to stick to the fingers or molding board. Put in a well-greased earthen bowl, brush lightly with melted butter or drippings, cover with bread towel and blanket, and set it to rise at a temperature of seventy-five degrees, and let it stand three hours. At the end of that time form gently into loaves, put into greased pans, brush, cover and set to rise as before. In an hour from the time it is formed into loaves it will be ready to bake.—Boston Budget.

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware!

County Board Proceedings.

(Continued from last week.)

To the Honorable County Board of Oneida County: The undersigned special committee to whom was referred the matter of the settlement of Wisconsin against M. Holland would respectfully report as follows: Your committee attempted to make a settlement of the above case on the basis of the report of the commission which made the settlement between Vilas and Oneida Counties, and the committee would not settle on that basis, nor have we been able to get any proposition in the settlement from the plaintiff excepting that Oneida county pay the amount of the circuit court judgment against the defendant. Your committee does not think that this would be a just settlement and we believe it to be advisable, that the supreme court should construe the law dividing Vilas and Oneida counties, and beleiving that it can be done in this action we have caused our appeal to be taken to the supreme court from the judgment of the circuit court in this action. The case, therefore, is now pending in the supreme court, and we recommend that this board employ council and vigorously prosecute the appeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM S. MILLER, A. W. BROWN, JOHN C. CURRAN } Special Com.

On motion of Supervisor Porter the report of the committee on public property, roads and bridges was adopted.

Report of committee on public property, roads and bridges.

To the Honorable County Board of Oneida county: Gentlemen. We the undersigned, your committee, would report as follows, on the following descriptions:

Des.	Sec.	Town	Range		E. Valuation
SE NE	14	39	8	–	$ 25 00
SW SW	19	39	8	–	15 00
NE SE	19	39	8	–	37 50
SE NW	19	39	8	–	25 00
NE SW	29	39	9	–	15 00
					127 50

S. KELLY, J. C. CURRAN } Com.

On motion of Supervisor Curran the petition of M. Ryan was rejected. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the committee on county poor and pauper accounts be instructed to close a contract with G. W. Marks and wife, to run the poor house for the ensuing year for the sum of ($50.00) fifty dollars per month. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the petition of Chas. Naylor was rejected. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Shafer the committee on county poor be allowed to purchase for the poor house one or more cows as they may see fit, and also to purchase as many hogs as can eat the refuse around the poor house. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the county clerk is authorized to advertise, on behalf of the board, for 200 cords of hardwood to consist of two thirds hard maple and one-third yellow birch, all bids to be in on or before January 7, 1895. Motion prevailed.

On motion of supervisor Curran the board adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1894, at 9.00 o'clock, a. m.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk,
Oneida Co., Wis.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhinelander, Wis., Wednesday. November 14, 1894, 9:00 o'clock, a. m.

County board met pursuant to adjournment, Present, Supervisors Chafee, Curran, Jenne, Kelly, Porter, Shafer and the chairman. Absent, Supervisors Crofoot and Yawkey, Supervisor Brown in the chair. On motion of Supervisor Chafee a recess was taken until 2:00 o'clock p. m. to enable the committee to make reports.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk,
Oneida Co., Wis.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Rhinelander Wis., Wednesday. Nov. 14, 3:00 o'clock p. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Chafee, Curran, Jenne, Kelly, Porter, Shafer and the chairman. Absent, Supervisor Chafee. Moved to reconsider the action of the county board as adopted on Nov. 13, 1894, in regard to the petition of Chas. Naylor. Motion carried:

On motion of Supervisor Kelly the following resluotion was adopted:

WHEREAS, Charles Henry Naylor has petitioned the county of Oneida county to change his name to Charles Henry Clifford, his original family name.

RESOLVED, that the name of Charles Henry Naylor, be and the same is hereby changed to Charles Henry Clifford.

A. O. JENNE.

Report of committee on county property, roads and bridges.

To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis. Gentlemen: Your committee on the county property, beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed and disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

S. KELLY, JOHN W. SHAFER } Com.

Dated Nov. 14, 1894.

No	Clm'n't	What Clm'd	Clm'd	All'w'd
1	F J Miller	team work	$ 1 50	$ 1 50
1	P T Saltz	repairing	21 01	21 01
2	Bock Bros.	–	8 50	8 50
4	Jones & M	clean'g chim'y	10 00	10 00
5	Clark & L	hardware	16 02	16 02
6	S D Rowe	painting roof	173 35	173 35

On motion of Supervisor Curran the report of the committee on county property was accepted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on county poor and pauper accounts.

To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis. Gentlemen: Your committee on county poor, to whom was referred the following claims, report that they have examined the same and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed of as follows in this schedule:

GEO. W. PORTER, S. KELLY, A. O. JENNE } Com.

No.	Name	Nature of Ac't	Clm'd	All'd
	F A Hildebrand	furniture	$ 37 68	$ 37 68
1	–	–	3 50	3 50
2	–	undertk'g	25 00	26 00
3	–	–	7 50	7 50
4	–	–	13 00	13 00
5	–	–	13 00	13 00
6	–	–	18 00	18 00
7	J. Reha	rent for Jan	20 00	20 00
8	–	– July	20 00	20 00
9	–	– Aug	20 00	20 00
10	–	– Sep	20 00	20 00
11			23 50	23 50
12	G E Wood L Co	burial ser	22 50	22 58
13	Clark & L.	hdw	50 50	50 50
14	I Tuttle	supt bldg		
15	Joslin & C	team work	10 00	10 00
16	Calvin Chafee	com work	9 00	9 00
17	Iwan & Clark	mdse	5 00	5 00
18	E C Vessey	meat for poor	28 77	27 49
19	Mrs McGillvray	milk –	5 00	5 00
20	C B Howe	vegetables	4 25	4 25
21	G W Marks	labor & sal	261 70	261 70
22	J Curran	com work	9 00	9 00
23	Morath Bros	r of M Connell	185 80	185 80
24	W Harrigan	wood for p	1 50	1 50
25	Irvin Gray	mdse	8 45	8 45
26	H Danner	rent for Mrs Strich	6 00	6 00
27	Anderle & H	drugs	13 25	13 25
28	J J Reardon & Co	–	27 95	27 95
29	F L Hinman	ser poor house	25 00	25 00
30	S S Miller	cash for ticket	3 25	3 25
31	F L Hinman	ser poor house	50 00	50 00
32	Anderle & Hinman	drugs	4 25	4 25
33	F L Hinman	ser to poor	49 00	49 00
34	P J Langkis	milk for poor house	4 00	4 00
35	–	– –	13 62	13 62
36	Ball & Schliesman	br for poor house	7 00	7 00
37	Giant Sleigh Mfg co	repairing	2 00	7 00
			4 75	4 75
38	F A Hildebrand	mdse		
39	Spafford & Cole	–	19 87	19 12
40	Anderle & Hinman	drugs	27 90	27 90
41	Crane Fenelon & Co	mdse	84 58	84 68
42	St Mary's Hospital	board and nursing	22 00	22 00
43	St Aloysia's Institute	–	25 00	25 00
44	–	–	25 00	25 00
45	T B McIndoe	ser to poor	20 00	20 00
46	–	–	31 00	31 08
47	Rhinelander Iron Co	work	11 25	11 25
48	Lewis Hardware –	mdse	23 00	23 00
49	William Frisbe	–	41 50	41 50
50	S Kelly	committee work	10 50	10 50
51	Geo W Porter	– –	10 50	10 50
52	J E Jackson	plumbing at poor house	101 79	101 78

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the report of the committee on county poor was accepted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on general claims. To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis. Gentlemen: Your committee on general claims beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

JOHN C. CURRAN, CAVIN CHAFEE, S. KELLY } Com.

Dated, November 14, 1894.

No	Name	Nature of Ac't	Clm'd	All'd
1	E C Sturdevant	clerk of court	$ 81 90	$ 81 90
2	–	–	46 85	46 82
3	A W Shelton	services in Ins. Co case	referred	
4	E C Sturdevant	clerk of court	101 50	101 50
5	T McDermott	care of insane	62 60	62 60
6	C Chafee	mem county board	18 00	18 00
7	C F Barrett	Est jurors	2 00	2 00
8	J E Jackson	on jail repairs	4 68	4 68
9	H C Miller & Co	blk books	131 00	131 00
10	W D Harrigan	hair	35	35
11	Anderle & Hinman	ink bottles	2 75	2 75
12	J J Reardon & Co	drugs	17 25	17 25
13	Alex McRae	measuring road	10 00	10 00
14	C F Billet	mem co canvassers	7 50	7 50
15	J W McCormick	committment	10 00	10 00
16	W L Beers	mdse	47 70	47 70
17	T B McIndoe	services	50 00	50 00
18	Nisbecken Co	blank books	60 75	60 75
19	Brown Bros L Co	lumber	21 94	21 94
20	F L Hinman	ex insane	15 00	15 00
21	–	–	10 00	10 00
22	Ball & Schliesman	br	14 00	14 00
23	Casper Faust	lights	29 67	29 67
24	E C Leonard	stationary	6 05	6 05
25	Casper Faust	lights	23 67	23 67
26	–	–	29 67	29 67
27	E H Gile	poll lists etc	4 00	4 00
28	City of Rhinelander	water rates	50 00	50 00
29	–	–	20 00	20 00
30	Henry O'Connor	reports	21 60	21 60
31	Sam Miller	services	23 15	23 15
32	J W McCormick	committments	50 00	50 00
33	Samuel Shaw	letter heads	2 50	2 50
34	E C Leonard	ink etc	12 05	12 05
35	Casper Faust	lights	22 67	22 66
36	Iwan & Clark	mdse for jail	2 10	2 10
37	A H Stange	damages	56 50	
38	Crane Fenelon & Co	mdse	4 00	4 00
39	Harrigan Bros & Co	supplies	3 65	3 65
40	John Rose	blacksmith	3 00	3 00
41	Lewis Hardware Co	candles	3 75	3 75
42	John Curran	serv co board	12 50	12 50
43	Rh. Pub Co	printing	227 25	192 25
44	Herald Pub Co	– tax list	965 25	965 25
45	Lewis Hdw Co	mdse for jail	30 61	30 61
46	–	– –	13 31	13 31
47	Irvin Gray	mdse for jail	11 14	11 15
48	Shaw Pub Co	publishing	177 50	87 50
49	S Kelly	com work	3 00	3 00
50	Herald	printing	266 45	225 45
51	E P Brennan	postage	26 25	26 25

On motion of Supervisor Porter the report of committee on general claims was accepted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for same as as allowed. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Kelly the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that there be and is hereby appropriated to I. Tuttle, the Supt. of Poor, the sum of ($50.00) fifty dollars for the purpose of purchasing a ticket for William Smith to New Mexico and the chairman and clerk are authorized to draw an order for the above amount.

Signed, JOHN W. SHAFER.

Dated this 14th day of Nov. 1894.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the sum of $100 was set aside for the purpose of purchasing transportation for the county poor, the amount to be used by the Supt. of Poor as he may see fit. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the petition of the Oneida county Land Abstract Co was accepted. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the court house janitor be instructed to have an electric light switch put in the court room and the purchasing committee are instructed to purchase lamps for the court house and jail at wholesale, Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Porter the board adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 15 1894, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

E. P. Brennan, Co. Clerk,
Oneida Co., Wis.

County Clerk's Office,
Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday Nov. 15 1894, 9:00 o'clock a. m.

The county board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Chafee, Crofoot, Curran, Jenne, Porter, Shafer and the chairman. Absext, Supervisor Yawkey. Supervisor Brown in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Curran a recess was taken until 2:00 o'clock p. m. to enable the committee to make reports

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin, Thursday Nov. 15 1894. 2:00 o'clock p. m.

County board reassembled pursuant to recess taken. Present, Supervisors Chafee, Crofoot, Curran, Jenne. Porter, Shafer, Yawkey and the chairman. Absent, none.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the chairman appointed two more members of the committee on equalization to assist in making the county buy for the ensuing year. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed as additional members of said committee, Supervisors Curran and Yawkey.

On motion of Supervisor Crofoot the resolution asking for the cancellation of a certain tax deed, be referred to the committee on illegal taxes. Motion carried.

Report of committee on general claims. To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county: Gentlemen. Your committee on general claims beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in this schedule hereunto annexed.

JOHN C. CURRAN, CALVIN CHAFEE, S. KELLY } Com.

Dated, Nov. 15, 1894.

No	Name	Nature of Cl'm	Clm'd	All'd
1	Lewis Hdw. Co	mdse	$ 67 21	$ 67 21
2	Spafford & Cole	–	1 75	1 75

On motion of Supervisor Jenne the report of the committee on general claims was adopted and the chairman and clerk instructed to issue orders for claims as allowed.

Motion carried.

Report of committee on county poor and pauper accounts.

To the county board of supervisors of Oneida county, Wis. Gentlemen: Your committee on poor and pauper accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in this schedule hereto annexed.

GEO. W. PORTER, S. KELLY, A. O. JENNE } Com.

Dated, Nov. 15. 1894

No	Name	Nature of Cl'm	Clm'd	All'd
1	Clouston, G. Alextra	labor on poor house	$ 163 00	$ 161 00
2	Norway & Wiley	care and burial services	48 75	58 75
3	W H Monroe	services	10 00	10 00

On motion of Supervisor Shafer the report of the committee on county poor was adopted and the chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same as appears in the schedule. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Kelly a bounty of three dollars was fixed for the killing of wild cat and lydx, within the limits of Oneida county. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Chafee the committee on county property be authorized to make a contract with T. G. McGlachlin to do the janitor work of the court house for the ensuing year at a salary of ($37.50) thirty seven and a half dollars per month. Motion carried.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

It is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Exzema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned City Treasurer of the city of Rhinelander, that the tax roll for the year 1894 is in my hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at my office at any time prior to the 10th. day of January, 1895.

Dated this 27th day of December, '94.

A. D. SUTTON, City Treasurer.

Office in Cover block.

Dry Wood.

Shingle Wood, $1.00 per load.
Slabs and edgings $1.25 per load.
Birch and Maple wood 4 ft. $2.00.
4 ft. mixed wood $1.50.

Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kincaid. Leave orders at William's harness shop, 21 Brown Street or New North building. 1yr

Summons.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

JAMES O. RAYMOND, Plaintiff.

vs.

J. W. CROCKETT, ADDIE E. CROCKETT his wife., PABST BREWING COMPANY, THOS. L. GIVNEY, J. DUFRAIN, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid: and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served no you.

RAYMOND, LAMAROUX & PARK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address, Stevens Point, Portage Co., Wis. 6w—Dec. 26.

FULLER HOUSE

BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactory.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

Fuller House Block, RHINELANDER.

HENRY HEYN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hard and Soft Wood,
Lime,
Brick
Hair,
CEMENT, STUCCO,
Plastering Hair and
Building Material

Warehouse near N-W Depot

New Meat Market!

Having purchased the business and fixtures of the firm of Hunt Bros. I am in the business of selling all kind

Meats and Provisions

Fish, Poultry, Etc.

I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets.

Very truly,

E. C. VESSEY

ED. ROGERS,

Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing . . .

. . . House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhinelander, Wis.

If you wish to see something that is all it is represented to be, and, in its line, complete and unrivalled, you must look at the line of

All Standard makes.

Every pair Guaranteed.

SHOES AT SHAFER'S

M. W. SHAFER, Brown St.

The Price Tells.. The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHN E. JACKSON

Sanitary Plumber

I am fully prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing—Steam, and Hot Water Heating, Etc.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished on Plumbing in all its Branches
Agent for the Leading Steam and Hot Water Heaters.

Office on Stevens Street oopposite Fuller House.

E. BOYER,

- - Dealer in -

Groceries,
Provis'ons,
Flour, Feed
Etc., Etc.

All my stock is new and fresh. My prices are low for cash and it will pay anyone in the city to try our goods and prices

Delivery made to any part of city

North Side, RHINELANDER.

J. S. BURCHILL,

Practical Horse Doctor

Fifteen years experience.

. . . Dentistry work a specialty. . . .

Office at Fuller House, RHINELANDER.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE,

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.